

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

Characteristics of the Population
of
(specified State, Hawaii or Puerto Rico): April 1, 1950

Series PC-6

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unparalleled population increase, an unprecedented proportion of married persons, and a record number of young children are among the many developments in the population of California during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of California shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are therefore subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care as should also small differences between figures.

The total population of California increased by 3,678,613 in the last decade, rising from 6,907,387 on April 1, 1940, to 10,586,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain represents an all-time record numerical population growth between successive censuses and was due primarily to net migration into the State. The rate of growth of 53 percent was the highest in the Nation during the decade but not the highest in California's own history. The urban population was 8,516,000 in 1950, or 80 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 2,070,000, or 20 percent. These figures are

based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 546,000 were living on farms and 1,524,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

One of the population trends of widespread public interest confirmed by the preliminary census results is the rising proportion of females. Their proportion in the total population of California was higher in the 1950 Census than ever before. In 1950 there were 97.6 males for every 100 females, as contrasted with 103.7 males for every 100 females in 1940. Females outnumbered males in the urban population but continued to be in the minority in rural areas. This is the first census in which females have outnumbered males in the State as a whole.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 310,624 to 639,000, an exceedingly large gain during the decade, and comprised 6 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 6,596,763 in 1940 to 9,947,000 in 1950, a 51 percent gain.

The average size of household in California was 3.1 persons in 1950 and was the same in 1940. (See table 2.) The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 5,495,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 68 percent were married, as compared with 60 percent in 1940. Of the 2,534,000 married couples in the State, 134,000, or 5 percent, did not have their own household but rather were sharing the homes of others. The corresponding proportion was the same for 1940.

The State contained 2,808,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 1,115,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 11 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 119 percent, was much higher than the 53 percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. As a partial consequence, the median age of the total population declined from 33.1 years in 1940 to about 32.0 years in 1950. It was also affected somewhat by the number of young in-migrants.

Partly as a consequence of the wartime rise in births, school enrollment was at a new high at the time of the census. In 1950, 1,831,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private school systems of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 1,263,913 in 1940. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a somewhat larger proportion, 92 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor

market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 21 percent were enrolled, about the same percentage as in 1940.

The people living in the State in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 24 percent, or 2,542,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 1,689,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 853,000, or 8 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State, had entered the State, or had entered the country from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about significant changes in the size and composition of the labor force in California. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 50 percent. An estimated 4,377,000 residents of California were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with only 2,948,427 in March 1940.

This expansion reflects, in addition to the population growth in California since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the market for jobs. An estimated 1,290,000 women, or 31 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950; whereas in 1940 only 729,968 or 26 percent were in the labor force. For men, the proportions were the same in both years--about 78 percent; thus the increase in the number of male workers from 2,218,459 to 3,087,000 over the past decade was solely the result of the increase in population. (See table 5.) The expansion of the labor force since 1940 is also due in part to the greater tendency of teen-agers of both sexes to enter the labor market.

Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 33 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in the urban places in the State were in the labor force as compared with 23 percent for rural-farm and rural-nonfarm women. For men, these preliminary sample statistics did not indicate significant urban-rural differences in the proportion in the labor force. (See table 4.)

Although the unemployment rate in California (that is, the proportion of those in the civilian labor force who were unemployed) was greater than the national average at the time of the 1950 Census, proportionately more of the workers were employed than was the case in 1940. In April 1950, 342,000 persons, or 8 percent of the civilians in the labor force in California, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when

business activity was relatively slack, 423,146 persons, or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 approximately 38,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the unskilled laborers group. (See table 10.)

Civilian employment in California reached a total of 3,907,000 in 1950, or about 1,400,000 over the 1940 Census level. Although most of the expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 230,259 in 1940 to 508,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 327,699 to 597,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 257,062 to 438,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there were striking gains in the clerical, sales, and operatives groups. Over the 10-year period, the number of women employed in each of these occupational categories more than doubled.

In 1950, 726,000 of California's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 310,000 over 1940. (See table 11.) About two-thirds of this increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 350,000 to a 1950 level of 897,000. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. The number of persons engaged in agriculture, on the other hand, was about the same in both 1940 and 1950. As a result, agriculture declined sharply in importance among the various broad industry groups, whereas manufacturing rose in relative importance over the decade.

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) income in 1949 of the 3,923,000 families and unrelated individuals in California was \$3,078. Approximately 32 percent of the

total had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 20 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. The incomes of family groups are considerably higher, on the average, than those of unrelated individuals. Therefore, the median income of families (\$3,626) was somewhat higher than that of families and individuals combined. (See table 12.)

An estimated 3,724,000 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (2,273,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off season," the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 585,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over.

The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 478,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 363,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of Census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.---The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.---According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around

cities of 50,000 or more; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe; and (d) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as towns except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools

are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was

counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off season," and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau

of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of

income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force¹. These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figure shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics

¹ See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work nor seeking work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive be-

cause of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE OF DATA

The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 15,000 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 1,280 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

RELIABILITY OF 1950 ESTIMATES

The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is

less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
50,000.....	12,000	3,000,000.....	80,000
100,000.....	17,000	5,000,000.....	89,000
300,000.....	30,000	7,000,000.....	84,000
700,000.....	44,000	9,000,000.....	64,000
1,000,000.....	52,000		

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	10,586,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
2 or 98	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5 or 95	3.8	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
10 or 90	5.2	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
25 or 75	7.5	3.4	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
50	8.7	3.9	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8

To illustrate, of the estimated 5,228,000 males in the State, 10.9 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 0.7 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 10.2 percent and 11.6 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the

variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR CALIFORNIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
Total population.....	10,586,000	6,907,387	53.3	8,516,000	1,524,000	546,000	-	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	80.4	14.4	5.2
COLOR											
Total.....	10,586,000	6,907,387	53.3	8,516,000	1,524,000	546,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	9,947,000	6,596,763	50.8	7,954,000	1,480,000	513,000	94.0	95.5	93.4	97.1	94.0
Nonwhite.....	639,000	310,624	105.7	562,000	48,000	33,000	6.0	4.5	6.6	2.8	6.0
Male.....	5,228,000	3,515,730	48.7	4,137,000	783,000	308,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,902,000	3,334,507	47.0	3,852,000	761,000	289,000	93.8	94.8	93.1	97.2	93.8
Nonwhite.....	326,000	181,223	79.9	285,000	22,000	19,000	6.2	5.2	6.9	2.8	6.2
Female.....	5,358,000	3,391,657	58.0	4,379,000	741,000	239,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	5,046,000	3,262,256	54.7	4,102,000	719,000	225,000	94.2	96.2	93.7	97.0	94.1
Nonwhite.....	312,000	129,401	141.9	277,000	22,000	14,000	5.8	3.8	6.3	3.0	5.9
AGE											
Total.....	10,586,000	6,907,387	53.3	8,516,000	1,524,000	546,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	1,107,000	453,494	144.1	869,000	189,000	49,000	10.5	6.6	10.2	12.4	9.0
5 to 9 years.....	837,000	435,092	92.4	630,000	163,000	44,000	7.9	6.3	7.4	10.7	8.1
10 to 14 years.....	657,000	478,715	37.2	475,000	139,000	42,000	6.2	6.9	5.6	9.1	7.7
15 to 24 years.....	1,435,000	1,119,531	28.2	1,142,000	209,000	85,000	13.6	16.2	13.4	13.7	15.6
25 to 34 years.....	1,783,000	1,193,598	49.4	1,445,000	268,000	71,000	16.8	17.3	17.0	17.6	13.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,636,000	1,077,144	51.9	1,344,000	210,000	81,000	15.5	15.6	15.8	13.8	14.8
45 to 64 years.....	2,864,000	1,594,566	42.0	1,889,000	244,000	130,000	21.4	23.1	22.2	16.0	23.8
65 years and over.....	867,000	555,247	56.1	721,000	101,000	44,000	8.2	8.0	8.5	6.6	8.1
Median age.....years..	32.0	33.1	-	32.9	27.3	32.5	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	7,216,000	4,885,541	47.7	5,944,000	915,000	357,000	68.2	70.7	69.8	60.0	65.4
Male.....	5,228,000	3,515,730	48.7	4,137,000	783,000	308,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	569,000	231,290	146.0	442,000	101,000	28,000	10.9	6.6	10.7	12.9	8.4
5 to 9 years.....	429,000	220,669	94.4	321,000	85,000	23,000	8.2	6.3	7.8	10.9	7.5
10 to 14 years.....	332,000	242,873	36.7	238,000	72,000	22,000	6.4	6.9	5.8	9.2	7.1
15 to 24 years.....	699,000	567,137	23.2	550,000	110,000	39,000	13.4	16.1	13.3	14.0	12.7
25 to 34 years.....	892,000	612,406	45.8	714,000	139,000	39,000	17.1	17.4	17.3	17.8	12.7
35 to 44 years.....	794,000	558,553	42.2	651,000	102,000	41,000	15.2	15.9	15.7	13.0	13.3
45 to 64 years.....	1,117,000	821,919	35.9	908,000	122,000	88,000	21.4	23.4	21.9	15.6	23.6
65 years and over.....	394,000	260,833	51.1	314,000	51,000	30,000	7.5	7.4	7.6	6.5	9.7
Median age.....years..	31.6	33.1	-	32.2	26.7	36.2	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	3,530,000	2,490,027	41.8	2,856,000	463,000	212,000	67.5	70.8	69.0	59.1	68.8
Female.....	5,358,000	3,391,657	58.0	4,379,000	741,000	239,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	538,000	222,204	142.1	427,000	88,000	23,000	10.0	6.6	9.8	11.9	9.6
5 to 9 years.....	408,000	214,423	90.3	309,000	78,000	21,000	7.6	6.3	7.1	10.5	8.8
10 to 14 years.....	325,000	235,842	37.8	237,000	67,000	20,000	6.1	7.0	5.4	9.0	8.4
15 to 24 years.....	736,000	552,344	33.3	592,000	99,000	45,000	13.7	16.3	13.5	13.4	13.8
25 to 34 years.....	890,000	581,192	53.1	731,000	129,000	31,000	16.6	17.1	16.7	17.3	13.0
35 to 44 years.....	841,000	518,591	62.2	693,000	108,000	40,000	15.7	15.3	15.8	14.6	16.7
45 to 64 years.....	1,147,000	772,647	48.5	981,000	123,000	43,000	21.4	22.8	22.4	16.6	18.0
65 years and over.....	472,000	294,414	60.3	408,000	50,000	15,000	8.8	8.7	9.3	6.7	6.3
Median age.....years..	32.6	33.1	-	33.5	28.0	28.4	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	3,685,000	2,395,514	53.8	3,088,000	452,000	145,000	68.8	70.6	70.5	61.0	60.7

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR CALIFORNIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	3,956,000	2,872,893	37.7	3,174,000	548,000	240,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	952,000	970,430	-1.9	738,000	138,000	76,000	24.1	33.8	23.3	25.4	31.7
Married.....	2,718,000	1,701,672	59.7	2,197,000	374,000	147,000	68.7	59.2	69.2	68.9	61.2
Widowed or divorced.....	286,000	200,291	42.8	238,000	30,000	17,000	7.2	7.0	7.5	5.5	7.1
Female, 14 years and over....	4,144,000	2,769,123	49.7	3,446,000	519,000	179,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	663,000	620,112	6.9	570,000	64,000	30,000	16.0	22.4	16.5	12.3	16.8
Married.....	2,777,000	1,679,083	65.4	2,250,000	395,000	133,000	67.0	60.6	65.3	76.1	74.3
Widowed or divorced.....	704,000	469,928	49.8	626,000	61,000	17,000	17.0	17.0	18.2	11.8	9.5
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	2,930,000	2,038,338	44.1	2,247,000	511,000	171,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,881,000	1,263,913	44.9	1,402,000	324,000	104,000	62.5	62.2	62.4	63.4	60.8
Not enrolled in school.....	1,098,000	769,425	42.7	845,000	187,000	67,000	37.5	37.8	37.6	36.6	39.2
Persons 5 to 18 years old....	1,379,000	812,377	69.7	1,028,000	273,000	78,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	1,154,000	731,160	57.8	868,000	223,000	64,000	83.7	90.0	84.4	81.7	-
Not enrolled in school.....	225,000	81,217	177.0	160,000	49,000	15,000	16.3	10.0	15.6	17.9	-
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	493,000	415,504	18.7	363,000	93,000	37,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	453,000	378,159	19.8	341,000	80,000	33,000	91.9	91.0	93.9	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	40,000	37,345	7.1	23,000	13,000	4,000	8.1	9.0	6.3	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	1,057,000	805,457	31.2	856,000	146,000	56,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	223,000	154,594	44.2	194,000	21,000	8,000	21.1	19.2	22.7	14.4	-
Not enrolled in school.....	834,000	650,863	28.1	662,000	125,000	47,000	78.9	80.8	77.3	85.6	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR CALIFORNIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	2,534,000	1,580,243	60.4	2,045,000	349,000	141,000
With own household.....	2,400,000	1,497,873	60.2	1,935,000	332,000	133,000
Without own household.....	134,000	82,370	62.7	110,000	17,000	7,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	94.7	94.8	-	94.6	95.1	94.3
Without own household.....	5.3	5.2	-	5.4	4.9	5.0
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	3,923,000	(1)	-	3,242,000	489,000	192,000
Families.....	2,808,000	(1)	-	2,277,000	379,000	152,000
Unrelated individuals.....	1,115,000	(1)	-	965,000	109,000	41,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	3,269,000	2,146,809	52.3	2,687,000	414,000	166,000
Population in households.....	10,104,000	6,605,168	53.0	8,104,000	1,462,000	598,000
Population per household.....	3.1	3.1	-	3.0	3.5	3.2

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR CALIFORNIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	10,880,000	8,359,000	1,486,000	535,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	7,618,000	6,151,000	1,044,000	424,000	73.4	78.6	70.3	79.3
Different house, same county....	1,689,000	1,383,000	240,000	66,000	16.3	16.5	16.2	12.3
Different county or abroad.....	853,000	633,000	181,000	38,000	8.2	7.6	12.2	7.1
Residence not reported.....	220,000	191,000	21,000	7,000	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.3

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	8,100,000	3,956,000	4,144,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	4,377,000	3,087,000	1,290,000	54.0	78.0	31.1
Civilian labor force.....	4,249,000	2,964,000	1,284,000	52.5	74.9	31.0
Employed.....	3,907,000	2,739,000	1,169,000	48.2	69.2	26.2
Unemployed.....	342,000	226,000	116,000	4.2	5.7	2.8
Not in labor force.....	3,724,000	870,000	2,854,000	46.0	22.0	68.9
Keeping house.....	2,298,000	25,000	2,273,000	28.4	0.6	54.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	363,000	229,000	134,000	4.5	5.8	3.2
Other and not reported.....	1,063,000	616,000	447,000	13.1	15.6	10.8
14 to 19 years old.....	478,000	224,000	254,000	5.9	5.7	6.1
20 to 64 years old.....	360,000	230,000	130,000	4.4	5.8	3.1
65 years old and over.....	225,000	161,000	63,000	2.8	4.1	1.5
Civilian labor force.....	4,249,000	2,964,000	1,284,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	3,907,000	2,739,000	1,169,000	92.0	92.4	91.0
At work.....	3,749,000	2,641,000	1,108,000	88.2	89.1	86.3
35 hours or more.....	3,316,000	2,415,000	902,000	78.0	81.5	70.2
15 to 34 hours.....	317,000	166,000	151,000	7.5	5.6	11.8
1 to 14 hours.....	116,000	60,000	56,000	2.7	2.0	4.4
With job but not at work.....	158,000	98,000	60,000	3.7	3.3	4.7
Unemployed.....	342,000	226,000	116,000	8.0	7.6	9.0
Experienced workers.....	337,000	223,000	114,000	7.9	7.5	8.9
New workers.....	5,000	3,000	2,000	0.1	0.1	0.2
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	6,619,000	3,174,000	3,445,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,598,000	2,469,000	1,129,000	54.4	77.8	32.8
Civilian labor force.....	3,510,000	2,386,000	1,124,000	53.0	75.2	32.6
Employed.....	3,234,000	2,205,000	1,029,000	48.9	69.5	29.9
Unemployed.....	276,000	181,000	95,000	4.2	5.7	2.8
Not in labor force.....	3,021,000	704,000	2,317,000	45.6	22.2	67.2
Keeping house.....	1,853,000	18,000	1,835,000	28.0	0.6	53.3
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	302,000	184,000	117,000	4.6	5.8	3.4
Other and not reported.....	866,000	502,000	364,000	13.1	15.8	10.6
14 to 19 years old.....	364,000	167,000	196,000	5.5	5.3	5.7
20 to 64 years old.....	312,000	200,000	112,000	4.7	6.3	3.3
65 years old and over.....	190,000	135,000	55,000	2.9	4.3	1.6
Civilian labor force.....	3,510,000	2,386,000	1,124,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	3,234,000	2,205,000	1,029,000	92.1	92.4	91.5
At work.....	3,106,000	2,130,000	976,000	88.5	89.3	86.8
35 hours or more.....	2,759,000	1,957,000	802,000	78.6	82.0	71.4
15 to 34 hours.....	250,000	124,000	126,000	7.1	5.2	11.2
1 to 14 hours.....	97,000	49,000	47,000	2.8	2.1	4.2
With a job but not at work.....	129,000	75,000	54,000	3.7	3.1	4.8
Unemployed.....	276,000	181,000	95,000	7.9	7.6	8.5

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Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,068,000	548,000	519,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	548,000	488,000	180,000	51.0	77.7	88.1
Civilian labor force.....	508,000	384,000	119,000	47.4	70.7	88.9
Employed.....	454,000	350,000	104,000	42.7	64.5	80.0
Unemployed.....	49,000	38,000	15,000	4.6	6.1	8.9
Not in labor force.....	581,000	181,000	400,000	49.1	22.8	77.1
Keeping house.....	888,000	6,000	888,000	81.8	1.1	68.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution.....	47,000	88,000	14,000	4.4	6.1	8.7
Other and not reported.....	148,000	88,000	59,000	13.4	15.8	11.4
14 to 19 years old.....	81,000	40,000	41,000	7.6	7.4	7.9
20 to 64 years old.....	86,000	88,000	14,000	8.4	4.1	8.7
65 years old and over.....	85,000	21,000	4,000	8.4	8.9	0.8
Civilian labor force.....	508,000	384,000	119,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	454,000	350,000	104,000	90.8	91.1	87.4
At work.....	481,000	332,000	99,000	85.7	86.5	83.8
35 hours or more.....	374,000	299,000	76,000	74.4	77.9	68.9
15 to 34 hours.....	45,000	88,000	17,000	8.9	7.8	14.8
1 to 14 hours.....	11,000	6,000	6,000	2.8	1.6	5.0
With a job but not at work.....	28,000	19,000	5,000	4.6	4.9	4.2
Unemployed.....	49,000	38,000	15,000	9.7	8.6	12.6
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	419,000	240,000	179,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	237,000	196,000	41,000	56.6	81.7	88.0
Civilian labor force.....	236,000	195,000	41,000	56.3	81.2	88.0
Employed.....	219,000	183,000	36,000	52.3	76.2	80.1
Unemployed.....	17,000	12,000	6,000	4.1	5.0	8.4
Not in labor force.....	182,000	44,000	138,000	43.4	18.8	77.1
Keeping house.....	113,000	2,000	111,000	27.0	0.8	62.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution.....	14,000	12,000	2,000	3.3	5.0	1.1
Other and not reported.....	55,000	31,000	24,000	13.1	12.9	13.4
14 to 19 years old.....	33,000	17,000	17,000	7.9	7.1	9.5
20 to 64 years old.....	12,000	9,000	4,000	2.9	3.7	2.2
65 years old and over.....	9,000	6,000	4,000	2.1	2.5	2.2
Civilian labor force.....	236,000	195,000	41,000	100.0	100.0	—
Employed.....	219,000	183,000	36,000	92.8	93.8	—
At work.....	218,000	179,000	34,000	90.3	91.8	—
35 hours or more.....	183,000	159,000	24,000	77.5	81.5	—
15 to 34 hours.....	22,000	15,000	7,000	9.3	7.7	—
1 to 14 hours.....	8,000	5,000	3,000	3.4	2.6	—
With a job but not at work.....	6,000	4,000	2,000	2.5	2.1	—
Unemployed.....	17,000	12,000	6,000	7.2	6.2	—

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Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	8,100,000	3,956,000	4,144,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	4,377,000	3,087,000	1,290,000	54.0	78.0	31.1
Civilian labor force.....	4,249,000	2,964,000	1,284,000	52.5	74.9	31.0
Employed.....	3,907,000	2,739,000	1,169,000	48.2	69.2	28.2
Unemployed.....	342,000	226,000	116,000	4.2	5.7	2.8
Not in labor force.....	3,724,000	870,000	2,854,000	46.0	22.0	68.9
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	5,641,516	2,872,393	2,769,123	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,948,427	2,218,459	729,968	52.3	77.2	26.4
Civilian labor force.....	2,898,727	2,168,759	729,968	51.4	75.5	26.4
Employed.....	2,475,581	1,841,317	634,264	43.9	64.1	22.9
Unemployed.....	423,146	327,442	95,704	7.5	11.4	3.5
Not in labor force.....	2,693,089	653,934	2,039,155	47.7	22.8	73.6

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
Total, 14 years and over..	8,100,000	4,377,000	4,249,000	3,907,000	342,000	3,724,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	1,551,000	693,000	630,000	551,000	79,000	858,000	15.8	23.1
25 to 34 years.....	1,783,000	1,093,000	1,051,000	990,000	61,000	691,000	25.0	17.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,636,000	1,057,000	1,043,000	971,000	72,000	578,000	24.1	21.1
45 to 64 years.....	2,264,000	1,354,000	1,346,000	1,229,000	116,000	910,000	30.9	33.9
65 years and over.....	867,000	179,000	179,000	166,000	13,000	687,000	4.1	3.8
Male, 14 years and over....	3,956,000	3,087,000	2,964,000	2,739,000	226,000	870,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	757,000	429,000	369,000	324,000	45,000	328,000	13.9	19.9
25 to 34 years.....	893,000	788,000	748,000	711,000	37,000	105,000	25.5	16.4
35 to 44 years.....	794,000	748,000	733,000	690,000	44,000	47,000	24.2	19.5
45 to 64 years.....	1,117,000	976,000	969,000	882,000	87,000	141,000	31.6	38.5
65 years and over.....	394,000	146,000	146,000	132,000	13,000	249,000	4.7	5.8
Female, 14 years and over...	4,144,000	1,290,000	1,284,000	1,169,000	115,000	2,854,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	793,000	264,000	261,000	227,000	34,000	530,000	20.5	29.3
25 to 34 years.....	890,000	305,000	303,000	279,000	24,000	586,000	23.6	20.7
35 to 44 years.....	841,000	310,000	310,000	281,000	29,000	531,000	24.0	25.0
45 to 64 years.....	1,147,000	378,000	377,000	347,000	29,000	769,000	29.3	25.0
65 years and over.....	472,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	-	439,000	2.6	-

Table 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	54.0	78.0	31.1	8.0	7.6	9.0
14 to 19 years.....	27.6	33.9	21.7	19.0	19.2	18.6
20 to 24 years.....	60.8	77.0	44.5	9.8	9.4	10.3
25 to 34 years.....	61.8	88.2	34.3	5.8	4.9	7.9
35 to 44 years.....	64.6	94.2	36.9	6.9	6.0	9.4
45 to 54 years.....	64.9	92.8	36.7	8.4	8.7	7.3
55 to 64 years.....	53.3	80.1	28.4	9.2	9.5	8.3
65 years and over.....	20.6	37.1	7.2	7.3	8.9	-

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,907,000	2,739,000	1,169,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,788,000	1,913,000	874,000	71.4	69.8	74.2
Government workers.....	508,000	331,000	177,000	13.0	12.1	15.1
Self-employed workers.....	581,000	488,000	93,000	14.9	17.8	8.0
Unpaid family workers.....	80,000	6,000	24,000	0.8	0.2	2.1
1940						
Employed.....	2,475,581	1,841,317	634,264	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,767,927	1,303,549	464,378	71.4	70.8	73.2
Government workers.....	230,259	149,606	80,653	9.3	8.1	12.7
Self-employed workers.....	442,486	376,116	66,370	17.9	20.4	10.5
Unpaid family workers.....	34,909	12,046	22,863	1.4	0.7	3.6

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,907,000	2,739,000	1,169,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	438,000	265,000	173,000	11.2	9.7	14.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	118,000	111,000	7,000	3.0	4.1	0.6
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	471,000	407,000	64,000	12.1	14.9	5.5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	581,000	475,000	106,000	13.6	6.4	30.4
Sales workers.....	381,000	222,000	159,000	9.8	8.1	9.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	597,000	578,000	19,000	15.3	21.1	1.7
Operatives and kindred workers.....	593,000	431,000	161,000	15.2	15.7	13.8
Private household workers.....	85,000	6,000	79,000	2.2	0.2	6.8
Service workers, except private household....	362,000	200,000	162,000	9.3	7.3	13.9
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	119,000	112,000	7,000	3.0	4.1	0.6
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	11,000	3,000	8,000	0.3	0.1	0.7
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	201,000	195,000	6,000	5.1	7.1	0.5
Occupation not reported.....	50,000	35,000	15,000	1.3	1.3	1.3
1940						
Employed.....	2,475,581	1,841,317	634,264	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	257,062	157,690	99,372	10.4	8.6	15.7
Farmers and farm managers.....	101,532	96,487	5,045	4.1	5.2	0.8
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	276,064	232,333	43,731	11.2	12.6	6.9
Clerical and kindred workers.....	288,916	126,652	162,264	11.7	6.9	25.6
Sales workers.....	213,917	159,901	54,016	8.6	8.7	8.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	327,699	321,536	6,163	13.2	17.5	1.0
Operatives and kindred workers.....	375,548	299,460	76,088	15.2	16.3	12.0
Private household workers.....	85,972	7,240	78,732	3.5	0.4	12.4
Service workers, except private household....	238,896	141,883	97,013	9.4	7.7	14.5
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	130,550	126,971	3,579	5.3	6.9	0.6
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	12,078	8,242	3,836	0.5	0.4	0.6
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	153,609	150,464	3,145	6.2	8.2	0.5
Occupation not reported.....	18,738	12,458	6,280	0.8	0.7	1.0

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Table 10.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA: 1950

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	337,000	223,000	114,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	29,000	23,000	6,000	8.6	10.3	5.3
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	47,000	23,000	24,000	13.9	10.3	21.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	38,000	33,000	1,000	11.3	17.0	0.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	59,000	39,000	20,000	17.5	17.5	17.5
Service workers, including private household.	59,000	22,000	37,000	17.5	9.9	32.5
Laborers, except mine.....	64,000	55,000	9,000	19.0	24.7	7.9
Occupation not reported.....	40,000	24,000	16,000	11.9	10.8	14.0

Table 11.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR CALIFORNIA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,907,000	2,739,000	1,169,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	260,000	236,000	24,000	6.7	8.6	2.1
Mining.....	31,000	31,000	1,000	0.8	1.1	0.1
Construction.....	316,000	307,000	8,000	8.1	11.2	0.7
Manufacturing.....	726,000	547,000	179,000	18.6	20.0	15.3
Durable goods.....	404,000	339,000	65,000	10.3	12.4	5.6
Nondurable goods.....	314,000	208,000	112,000	8.0	7.4	9.6
Not specified manufacturing.....	8,000	6,000	2,000	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	315,000	249,000	67,000	8.1	9.1	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	897,000	590,000	307,000	23.0	21.5	26.3
Service industries.....	1,035,000	537,000	499,000	26.5	19.6	42.7
All other industries.....	252,000	195,000	56,000	6.4	7.1	4.8
Industry not reported.....	75,000	48,000	27,000	1.9	1.8	2.3
1940						
Employed.....	2,475,581	1,841,317	634,264	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	265,416	251,297	14,119	10.7	13.6	2.2
Mining.....	45,732	44,744	988	1.8	2.4	0.2
Construction.....	151,855	149,063	2,792	6.1	8.1	0.4
Manufacturing.....	416,911	349,807	67,104	16.8	19.0	10.6
Durable goods.....	204,837	190,826	14,011	8.3	10.4	2.2
Nondurable goods.....	206,881	155,065	51,816	8.4	8.4	8.2
Not specified manufacturing.....	5,193	3,916	1,277	0.2	0.2	0.2
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	196,881	170,975	25,906	8.0	9.3	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	551,545	393,705	157,840	22.3	21.4	24.9
Service industries.....	711,156	379,709	331,447	28.7	20.6	52.3
All other industries.....	103,763	81,138	22,625	4.2	4.4	3.6
Industry not reported.....	32,302	20,979	11,323	1.3	1.1	1.8

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Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR CALIFORNIA, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	3,923,000	2,803,000	3,731,000	2,656,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	3,712,000	2,689,000	3,529,000	2,542,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	381,000	153,000	362,000	141,000	10.3	5.7	10.3	5.5
\$500 to \$999.....	295,000	97,000	282,000	86,000	7.9	3.6	8.0	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	264,000	125,000	243,000	112,000	7.1	4.6	6.9	4.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	255,000	171,000	235,000	159,000	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.3
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	327,000	207,000	306,000	193,000	8.8	7.7	8.7	7.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	276,000	205,000	262,000	192,000	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.6
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	374,000	309,000	359,000	295,000	10.1	11.5	10.2	11.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	347,000	308,000	334,000	295,000	9.3	11.5	9.5	11.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	274,000	243,000	264,000	233,000	7.4	9.0	7.5	9.2
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	176,000	163,000	170,000	156,000	4.7	6.1	4.8	6.1
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	292,000	273,000	284,000	265,000	7.9	10.2	8.0	10.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	165,000	163,000	162,000	160,000	4.4	6.1	4.6	6.3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	173,000	167,000	164,000	158,000	4.7	6.2	4.6	6.2
\$10,000 and over.....	113,000	106,000	105,000	98,000	3.0	3.9	3.0	3.9
Income not reported.....	211,000	119,000	201,000	114,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$3,078	\$3,626	\$3,104	\$3,658	-	-	-	-

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

March 28, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-6, No. 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF ILLINOIS

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Illinois during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Illinois shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural population are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are therefore subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care as should also small differences between figures.

The total population of Illinois increased by 814,759 in the last decade, rising from 7,897,241 on April 1, 1940, to 8,712,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) Most of this gain was due to an excess in the number of births over deaths in the State during the decade. The rate of growth, 10 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except for the period 1930 to 1940. The urban population was 6,761,000 in 1950, or 78 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 1,951,000, or 22 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950

Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 855,000 were living on farms and 1,096,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and of other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

One of the population trends of widespread public interest which seems to be confirmed is the rising proportion of females. According to the estimates based on the preliminary sample, the proportion of females in the total population of Illinois was higher in the 1950 Census than ever before. For every 100 females in 1950 there were 95.5 males, as contrasted with 100 females for every 100.4 males in 1940. Females outnumbered males in the urban population but continued to be in the minority in rural areas. The decline in the sex ratio of the population of the State as a whole has been in process since 1910.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 393,039 to 628,000, a very large gain during the decade and comprised 7 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 7,504,202 in 1940 to 8,085,000 in 1950, an 8 percent gain.

The average size of household in Illinois was 3.3 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.5 persons in 1940. (See table 2.) This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 4,522,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 67 percent were married, as compared with 60 percent in 1940. Of the 2,119,000 married couples in the State, 151,000, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but rather were sharing the homes of others. The corresponding proportion for 1940 was about the same.

The State contained 2,330,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 685,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives. Unrelated individuals comprised 8 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 39 percent, was much higher than the 10 percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Nevertheless, the median age of the total population rose from 31.6 years in 1940 to about 32.5 years in 1950, as an effect of past trends in births, deaths, and net immigration. In 1950, there were 1,484,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years enrolled in the public and private school systems of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 1,463,310 in 1940. The enrollment in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 85 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a somewhat larger proportion, 88 percent, were

enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 13 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 13 percent in 1940. In this group the increase reflects the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 15 percent, or 1,277,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 880,000 had not changed their count of residence. However, 397,000, or 5 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State, had entered the State, or had entered the country from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in Illinois. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 13 percent. An estimated 3,783,000 residents of Illinois 14 years old and over were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 3,360,321 ten years earlier. (See table 5.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to the growth in population in Illinois since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the market for jobs. An estimated 1,123,000 women, or 32 percent of the female population 14 years old and over were in the labor force in 1950, whereas in 1940 only 854,276, or 27 percent, were in the labor force. The 2,660,000 male workers in 1950 constituted 82 percent of the men of working age, approximately the same proportion as in 1940, when the male labor force numbered 2,506,547.

Women living in urban areas were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 36 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in urban places in the State were in the labor force, a proportion considerably greater than the 25 percent for rural-nonfarm and 9 percent for rural-farm women. For men, these differences were smaller, with the pattern differing from that observed for women. Approximately 87 percent of the rural-farm male population of working age were in the labor force; the percentage for males in urban centers was 82 percent and for rural-nonfarm residents only 78 percent. (See table 4.)

Proportionately fewer of the labor force members in the State were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 180,000 workers, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor

force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 486,392 persons, or approximately 15 percent of the workers were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 about 23,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operative group. (See table 9.)

Civilian employment in Illinois reached a total of 3,551,000 in 1950, or 24 percent above 1940. Although most of the 700,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State and local government workers, rose from 190,163 in 1940 to 300,000 in 1950. (See table 7.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the number of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 380,993 to 499,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 240,555 to 334,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 8.)

Among working women there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 12 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 6 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 1,081,000 of Illinois' employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 260,000 over 1940. There were also employment gains of 150,000 in the service industries and 100,000 in wholesale and retail trade. As a result of these increases, there were 798,000 workers employed in the service industries in 1950 and 655,000 in trade. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the public utility and construction industries. In general, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was about the same in 1950 as in 1940. (See table 10.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) income in 1949 of the 3,015,000 families and unrelated individuals in Illinois was \$3,149. Approximately 30 percent of the

total had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 23 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. The incomes of family groups are considerably higher on the average, than those of unrelated individuals. Therefore, the median income of families (\$3,618) was somewhat higher than that of families and individuals combined. (See table 12.)

An estimated 2,935,000 persons 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the Census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (1,910,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the Census included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off season," the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 312,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over.

The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 372,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional category of nearly the same size (328,000) were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more out-

side of any urban fringe; and (d) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as towns except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together. A

married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or

a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work

have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off season," and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class of worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes

the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and con-

sumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.¹ These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

¹ See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work nor seeking work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because

of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE OF DATA

The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 9,000 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 800 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the published volumes of the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

RELIABILITY OF 1950 ESTIMATES

The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The changes are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the

complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
50,000.....	15,000	1,000,000.....	64,000
100,000.....	21,000	2,000,000.....	84,000
250,000.....	33,000	4,000,000.....	100,000
500,000.....	47,000	6,000,000.....	93,000
750,000.....	56,000	8,000,000.....	55,000

The above figures reflect the sampling variability of characteristics of the total popula-

tion and the white population. For the nonwhite population, the sampling variability is considerably higher, increasing to about two and one half times the variability shown for estimates of 500,000.

Characteristics of the rural population also show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:								
	100,000	250,000	500,000	750,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	8,712,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:								
2 or 98	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	6.4	4.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
25 or 75	9.3	5.9	4.1	3.4	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0
50	10.7	6.8	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 1,119,000 females in the civilian labor force, 5.5 percent were unemployed. The sampling variability is about 1.5 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census will be between 4.0 percent and 7.0 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
Total population.....	8,712,000	7,897,241	10.3	6,761,000	1,096,000	855,000	-	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	77.6	12.6	9.8
COLOR											
Total.....	8,712,000	7,897,241	10.3	6,761,000	1,096,000	855,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	8,085,000	7,504,202	7.7	6,168,000	1,067,000	850,000	92.8	95.0	91.2	97.4	99.4
Nonwhite.....	628,000	393,039	59.8	593,000	29,000	5,000	7.2	5.0	8.8	2.6	0.6
Male.....	4,256,000	3,957,149	7.6	3,254,000	544,000	459,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	3,944,000	3,766,703	4.7	2,956,000	534,000	454,000	92.7	95.2	90.6	98.2	98.9
Nonwhite.....	312,000	190,446	64.4	297,000	10,000	5,000	7.4	4.8	9.1	1.8	1.1
Female.....	4,456,000	3,940,092	13.1	3,507,000	552,000	396,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,141,000	3,737,499	10.8	3,212,000	533,000	396,000	92.9	94.9	91.6	96.6	100.0
Nonwhite.....	315,000	202,593	55.5	295,000	20,000	-	7.1	5.1	8.4	3.6	-
AGE											
Total.....	8,712,000	7,897,241	10.3	6,761,000	1,096,000	855,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	863,000	546,962	57.8	647,000	130,000	86,000	9.9	6.9	9.6	11.9	10.1
5 to 9 years.....	653,000	542,759	20.3	489,000	77,000	87,000	7.5	6.9	7.2	7.0	10.2
10 to 14 years.....	572,000	618,280	-7.5	309,000	98,000	86,000	6.6	7.8	5.8	8.9	10.1
15 to 24 years.....	1,172,000	1,360,838	-13.9	887,000	168,000	116,000	13.5	17.2	13.1	15.3	13.6
25 to 34 years.....	1,459,000	1,326,732	10.0	1,170,000	161,000	128,000	16.7	16.8	17.3	14.7	15.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,285,000	1,192,702	7.7	1,021,000	155,000	109,000	14.7	15.1	15.1	14.1	12.7
45 to 64 years.....	1,957,000	1,741,005	12.4	1,578,000	199,000	181,000	22.5	22.0	23.3	18.2	21.2
65 years and over.....	751,000	567,963	32.2	579,000	109,000	63,000	8.6	7.2	8.6	9.9	7.4
Median age.....years..	32.5	31.6	-	33.3	29.7	29.1	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	5,959,000	5,381,944	10.7	4,764,000	681,000	513,000	68.4	68.1	70.5	62.1	60.0
Male.....	4,256,000	3,957,149	7.6	3,254,000	544,000	459,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	425,000	278,293	52.7	312,000	63,000	50,000	10.0	7.0	9.6	11.6	10.9
5 to 9 years.....	346,000	276,962	24.9	254,000	35,000	58,000	8.1	7.0	7.8	6.4	12.6
10 to 14 years.....	294,000	313,031	-6.1	203,000	49,000	42,000	6.9	7.9	6.2	9.0	9.2
15 to 24 years.....	576,000	678,642	-14.5	421,000	97,000	59,000	13.5	17.0	12.9	17.8	12.9
25 to 34 years.....	715,000	647,566	10.4	563,000	86,000	66,000	16.8	16.4	17.3	15.8	14.4
35 to 44 years.....	605,000	595,384	1.6	478,000	68,000	59,000	14.2	15.0	14.7	12.5	12.9
45 to 64 years.....	950,000	898,737	5.7	762,000	93,000	95,000	22.3	22.7	23.4	17.1	20.7
65 years and over.....	346,000	273,534	26.5	262,000	53,000	30,000	8.1	6.9	8.1	9.7	6.5
Median age.....years..	31.8	31.7	-	32.8	28.3	28.1	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	2,865,000	2,685,444	6.7	2,270,000	334,000	260,000	67.3	67.9	69.8	61.4	56.6
Female.....	4,456,000	3,940,092	13.1	3,507,000	552,000	396,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	439,000	268,669	63.4	335,000	67,000	36,000	9.9	6.8	9.6	12.1	9.1
5 to 9 years.....	303,000	265,797	15.9	236,000	42,000	29,000	6.9	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.3
10 to 14 years.....	278,000	305,249	-8.9	186,000	49,000	43,000	6.2	7.7	5.3	8.9	10.9
15 to 24 years.....	595,000	687,196	-13.4	466,000	72,000	58,000	13.4	17.4	13.3	13.0	14.6
25 to 34 years.....	744,000	679,166	9.5	607,000	75,000	62,000	16.7	17.2	17.3	13.6	15.7
35 to 44 years.....	680,000	597,318	13.8	543,000	87,000	50,000	15.3	15.2	15.5	15.8	12.6
45 to 64 years.....	1,007,000	842,268	19.6	816,000	105,000	86,000	22.6	21.4	23.3	19.0	21.7
65 years and over.....	405,000	294,429	37.6	317,000	55,000	33,000	9.1	7.5	9.0	10.0	8.3
Median age.....years..	33.2	31.5	-	33.7	31.1	30.2	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	3,094,000	2,696,500	14.7	2,494,000	347,000	253,000	69.4	68.4	71.1	62.9	63.9

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	3,235,000	3,153,133	2.6	2,515,000	404,000	317,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	830,000	1,078,125	-23.0	627,000	113,000	90,000	25.7	34.2	24.9	28.0	28.4
Married.....	2,226,000	1,892,416	17.6	1,745,000	264,000	217,000	68.8	60.0	69.4	65.3	68.5
Widowed or divorced.....	179,000	182,592	-2.0	142,000	27,000	10,000	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.7	3.2
Female, 14 years and over....	3,483,000	3,162,890	10.1	2,788,000	400,000	295,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	689,000	866,232	-20.5	566,000	72,000	52,000	19.8	27.4	20.3	18.0	17.6
Married.....	2,296,000	1,884,336	21.8	1,807,000	275,000	215,000	65.9	59.6	64.3	68.8	72.9
Widowed or divorced.....	498,000	412,322	20.8	415,000	54,000	28,000	14.3	13.0	14.9	13.5	9.5
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	2,397,000	2,521,877	-5.0	1,766,000	343,000	289,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,484,000	1,463,310	1.4	1,077,000	209,000	198,000	61.9	58.0	61.0	60.9	68.5
Not enrolled in school.....	913,000	1,058,567	-13.8	688,000	133,000	91,000	38.1	42.0	39.0	38.8	31.5
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	1,180,000	1,034,256	9.3	811,000	162,000	157,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	956,000	902,123	6.0	677,000	142,000	137,000	84.6	87.2	83.5	87.7	87.3
Not enrolled in school.....	175,000	132,133	32.4	135,000	20,000	21,000	15.5	12.8	16.6	12.3	13.4
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	429,000	522,293	-17.9	291,000	76,000	63,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	377,000	433,551	-13.0	266,000	58,000	53,000	87.9	83.0	91.4	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	53,000	88,742	-40.3	24,000	18,000	10,000	12.4	17.0	8.2	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	838,000	965,328	-13.2	664,000	105,000	68,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	152,000	127,636	19.1	135,000	10,000	8,000	18.1	13.2	20.3	9.5	-
Not enrolled in school.....	686,000	837,692	-18.1	529,000	95,000	61,000	81.9	86.8	79.7	90.5	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	2,119,000	1,795,109	18.0	1,652,000	254,000	214,000
With own household.....	1,968,000	1,672,689	17.7	1,529,000	241,000	199,000
Without own household.....	151,000	122,420	23.3	123,000	13,000	15,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	92.9	93.2	-	92.6	94.9	93.0
Without own household.....	7.1	6.8	-	7.4	5.1	7.0
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	3,015,000	(1)	-	2,421,000	361,000	232,000
Families.....	2,330,000	(1)	-	1,835,000	280,000	215,000
Unrelated individuals.....	685,000	(1)	-	586,000	81,000	17,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	2,540,000	2,196,908	15.6	2,009,000	310,000	221,000
Population in household.....	8,340,000	7,670,446	8.7	6,445,000	1,041,000	854,000
Population per household.....	3.3	3.5	-	3.2	3.4	3.9

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	8,555,000	6,642,000	1,074,000	839,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	7,167,000	5,588,000	846,000	738,000	83.8	84.1	78.8	87.4
Different house, same county.....	880,000	683,000	133,000	64,000	10.3	10.3	12.4	7.6
Different county or abroad.....	397,000	277,000	85,000	36,000	4.6	4.2	7.9	4.3
Residence not reported.....	111,000	95,000	10,000	7,000	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	6,718,000	3,235,000	3,483,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,783,000	2,660,000	1,123,000	56.3	82.2	32.2
Civilian labor force.....	3,730,000	2,611,000	1,119,000	55.5	80.7	32.1
Employed.....	3,551,000	2,493,000	1,057,000	52.9	77.1	30.3
Unemployed.....	180,000	118,000	62,000	2.7	3.6	1.8
Not in labor force.....	2,935,000	575,000	2,360,000	43.7	17.8	67.8
Keeping house.....	1,923,000	13,000	1,910,000	28.6	0.4	54.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	323,000	181,000	147,000	4.9	5.6	4.2
Other and not reported.....	684,000	381,000	304,000	10.2	11.8	8.7
14 to 19 years old.....	372,000	189,000	182,000	5.5	5.8	5.2
20 to 64 years old.....	182,000	96,000	86,000	2.7	3.0	2.5
65 years old and over.....	130,000	95,000	36,000	1.9	2.9	1.0
Civilian labor force.....	3,730,000	2,611,000	1,119,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	3,551,000	2,493,000	1,057,000	95.2	95.5	94.5
At work.....	3,435,000	2,409,000	1,026,000	92.1	92.3	91.7
35 hours or more.....	3,047,000	2,220,000	827,000	81.7	85.0	73.9
15 to 34 hours.....	295,000	145,000	150,000	7.9	5.6	13.4
1 to 14 hours.....	93,000	44,000	49,000	2.5	1.7	4.4
With a job but not at work.....	116,000	84,000	32,000	3.1	3.2	2.9
Unemployed.....	180,000	118,000	62,000	4.8	4.5	5.5
Experienced workers.....	175,000	116,000	59,000	4.7	4.4	5.3
New workers.....	5,000	2,000	3,000	0.1	0.1	0.3
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	5,302,000	2,615,000	2,788,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,071,000	2,073,000	998,000	57.9	82.4	35.8
Civilian labor force.....	3,052,000	2,053,000	998,000	57.6	81.6	35.8
Employed.....	2,884,000	1,944,000	940,000	54.4	77.3	33.7
Unemployed.....	168,000	109,000	59,000	3.2	4.3	2.1
Not in labor force.....	2,231,000	442,000	1,789,000	42.1	17.6	64.2
Keeping house.....	1,443,000	8,000	1,435,000	27.2	0.3	51.5
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	256,000	136,000	121,000	4.8	5.4	4.3
Other and not reported.....	531,000	298,000	233,000	10.0	11.8	8.4
14 to 19 years old.....	264,000	138,000	126,000	5.0	5.5	4.5
20 to 64 years old.....	164,000	88,000	76,000	3.1	3.5	2.7
65 years old and over.....	103,000	72,000	31,000	1.9	2.9	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	3,052,000	2,053,000	998,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,884,000	1,944,000	940,000	94.5	94.7	94.2
At work.....	2,793,000	1,881,000	912,000	91.5	91.6	91.4
35 hours or more.....	2,499,000	1,752,000	747,000	81.9	85.3	74.8
15 to 34 hours.....	221,000	98,000	124,000	7.2	4.8	12.4
1 to 14 hours.....	72,000	31,000	41,000	2.4	1.5	4.1
With a job but not at work.....	92,000	63,000	28,000	3.0	3.1	2.8
Unemployed.....	168,000	109,000	59,000	5.5	5.3	5.9

Table 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR ILLINOIS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950—Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	804,000	404,000	400,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	410,000	313,000	98,000	51.0	77.5	24.5
Civilian labor force.....	379,000	285,000	93,000	47.1	70.5	23.3
Employed.....	370,000	280,000	90,000	46.0	69.3	22.5
Unemployed.....	9,000	5,000	3,000	1.1	1.2	0.8
Not in labor force.....	394,000	91,000	303,000	49.0	22.5	75.8
Keeping house.....	254,000	2,000	252,000	31.6	0.5	63.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	49,000	35,000	14,000	6.1	8.7	3.5
Other and not reported.....	91,000	54,000	37,000	11.3	13.4	9.3
14 to 19 years old.....	52,000	29,000	23,000	7.2	7.2	7.0
20 to 64 years old.....	13,000	7,000	7,000	1.6	1.7	1.5
65 years old and over.....	21,000	18,000	2,000	2.6	4.5	0.5
Civilian labor force.....	379,000	285,000	93,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	370,000	280,000	90,000	97.6	98.2	-
At work.....	352,000	265,000	87,000	92.9	93.0	-
35 hours or more.....	291,000	231,000	60,000	76.8	81.1	-
15 to 34 hours.....	49,000	28,000	21,000	12.9	9.8	-
1 to 14 hours.....	12,000	5,000	7,000	3.2	1.8	-
With a job but not at work.....	18,000	15,000	3,000	4.7	5.3	-
Unemployed.....	9,000	5,000	3,000	2.4	1.8	-
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	612,000	317,000	295,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	302,000	275,000	27,000	49.8	86.8	9.2
Civilian labor force.....	300,000	272,000	27,000	49.0	85.8	9.2
Employed.....	296,000	269,000	27,000	48.4	84.9	9.2
Unemployed.....	3,000	3,000	-	0.5	0.9	-
Not in labor force.....	310,000	42,000	268,000	50.7	13.2	90.8
Keeping house.....	226,000	3,000	222,000	36.9	0.9	75.3
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	23,000	11,000	12,000	3.8	3.5	4.1
Other and not reported.....	62,000	28,000	34,000	10.1	8.8	11.5
14 to 19 years old.....	50,000	22,000	28,000	8.2	6.9	9.5
20 to 64 years old.....	5,000	2,000	3,000	0.8	0.6	1.0
65 years old and over.....	7,000	4,000	2,000	1.1	1.3	0.7
Civilian labor force.....	300,000	272,000	27,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	296,000	269,000	27,000	98.7	98.9	-
At work.....	291,000	264,000	27,000	97.0	97.1	-
35 hours or more.....	257,000	237,000	21,000	85.7	87.1	-
15 to 34 hours.....	25,000	20,000	5,000	8.3	7.4	-
1 to 14 hours.....	9,000	8,000	1,000	3.0	2.9	-
With a job but not at work.....	5,000	5,000	-	1.7	1.8	-
Unemployed.....	3,000	3,000	-	1.0	1.1	-

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Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	6,718,000	3,235,000	3,483,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,783,000	2,660,000	1,123,000	56.3	82.2	32.2
Civilian labor force.....	3,730,000	2,611,000	1,119,000	55.5	80.7	32.1
Employed.....	3,551,000	2,493,000	1,057,000	52.9	77.1	30.3
Unemployed.....	180,000	118,000	62,000	2.7	3.6	1.9
Not in labor force.....	2,935,000	575,000	2,360,000	43.7	17.8	67.8
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	6,316,023	3,153,133	3,162,890	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,360,823	2,506,547	854,276	53.2	79.5	27.0
Civilian labor force.....	3,349,123	2,494,847	854,276	53.0	79.1	27.0
Employed.....	2,862,731	2,115,798	746,933	45.3	67.1	23.6
Unemployed.....	486,392	379,049	107,343	7.7	12.0	3.4
Not in labor force.....	2,955,200	646,586	2,308,614	46.8	20.5	73.0

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
Total, 14 years and over..	6,718,000	3,783,000	3,730,000	3,551,000	180,000	2,935,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	1,267,000	652,000	631,000	581,000	49,000	615,000	17.2	27.2
25 to 34 years.....	1,459,000	934,000	911,000	874,000	36,000	524,000	24.7	20.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,285,000	844,000	840,000	798,000	42,000	441,000	22.3	23.3
45 to 64 years.....	1,957,000	1,175,000	1,171,000	1,130,000	41,000	782,000	31.1	22.8
65 years and over.....	751,000	178,000	178,000	167,000	11,000	573,000	4.7	6.1
Male, 14 years and over....	3,235,000	2,660,000	2,611,000	2,493,000	118,000	575,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	620,000	393,000	374,000	341,000	33,000	227,000	14.8	28.0
25 to 34 years.....	715,000	680,000	658,000	635,000	24,000	35,000	25.6	20.3
35 to 44 years.....	605,000	582,000	578,000	553,000	24,000	23,000	21.9	20.3
45 to 64 years.....	950,000	862,000	858,000	830,000	28,000	88,000	32.3	23.7
65 years and over.....	346,000	144,000	144,000	134,000	10,000	202,000	5.4	8.5
Female, 14 years and over...	3,483,000	1,123,000	1,119,000	1,057,000	62,000	2,360,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	647,000	259,000	257,000	240,000	17,000	388,000	23.1	-
25 to 34 years.....	744,000	255,000	252,000	240,000	13,000	490,000	22.7	-
35 to 44 years.....	680,000	262,000	262,000	244,000	18,000	418,000	23.3	-
45 to 64 years.....	1,007,000	314,000	314,000	300,000	14,000	694,000	28.0	-
65 years and over.....	405,000	34,000	34,000	33,000	1,000	371,000	3.0	-

Table 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	56.3	82.2	32.2	4.8	4.5	5.5
14 to 19 years.....	36.1	39.9	32.3	7.1	8.5	5.6
20 to 24 years.....	68.2	89.5	48.2	8.1	9.0	7.4
25 to 34 years.....	64.0	95.1	34.3	4.0	3.6	5.2
35 to 44 years.....	65.7	96.2	33.5	5.0	4.2	6.9
45 to 54 years.....	65.6	93.5	38.1	3.2	2.9	3.8
55 to 64 years.....	52.7	86.7	22.3	4.3	3.8	6.0
65 years and over.....	23.7	41.6	8.4	6.2	6.9	2.9

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,551,000	2,498,000	1,057,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,702,000	1,843,000	860,000	76.1	78.9	81.4
Government workers.....	300,000	182,000	119,000	8.4	7.3	11.3
Self-employed workers.....	511,000	451,000	60,000	14.4	18.1	5.7
Unpaid family workers.....	37,000	18,000	19,000	1.0	0.7	1.8
1940						
Employed.....	2,862,731	2,115,798	746,933	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,142,252	1,527,427	614,825	74.8	72.2	82.3
Government workers.....	190,153	122,940	67,223	6.6	5.8	9.0
Self-employed workers.....	482,785	434,021	48,764	16.9	20.5	6.5
Unpaid family workers.....	47,581	31,410	16,171	1.7	1.5	2.2

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,551,000	2,498,000	1,057,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	334,000	212,000	122,000	9.4	8.5	11.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	182,000	181,000	1,000	5.1	7.3	0.1
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	314,000	265,000	49,000	8.8	10.6	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	550,000	200,000	350,000	15.5	8.0	33.1
Sales workers.....	257,000	177,000	80,000	7.2	7.1	7.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	499,000	477,000	22,000	14.1	19.1	2.1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	732,000	620,000	112,000	20.6	20.9	20.1
Private household workers.....	66,000	4,000	62,000	1.9	0.2	5.9
Service workers, except private household....	266,000	186,000	80,000	7.5	5.5	12.3
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	65,000	64,000	1,000	1.8	2.6	0.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	17,000	15,000	2,000	0.5	0.6	0.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	219,000	211,000	8,000	6.2	8.5	0.8
Occupation not reported.....	50,000	30,000	20,000	1.4	1.2	1.9
1940						
Employed.....	2,862,731	2,115,798	746,933	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	240,555	148,284	92,271	8.4	7.0	12.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	186,728	183,905	2,823	6.5	8.7	0.4
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	247,336	220,271	27,065	8.6	10.4	3.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	391,529	178,620	212,909	13.7	8.4	28.5
Sales workers.....	211,832	153,324	58,508	7.4	7.2	7.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	380,993	371,622	9,371	13.3	17.6	1.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	564,952	422,788	142,164	19.7	20.0	19.0
Private household workers.....	93,192	3,765	89,427	3.3	0.2	12.0
Service workers, except private household....	244,117	151,305	92,812	8.5	7.2	12.4
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	64,581	64,070	511	2.3	3.0	0.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	27,907	26,317	1,590	1.0	1.2	0.2
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	187,016	177,278	9,738	6.5	8.4	1.3
Occupation not reported.....	21,993	14,249	7,744	0.8	0.7	1.0

50486

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	175,000	116,000	59,000	100.0	100.0	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	12,000	10,000	2,000	6.9	8.6	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	24,000	10,000	15,000	13.7	8.6	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	23,000	22,000	1,000	13.1	19.0	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	35,000	22,000	14,000	20.0	19.0	-
Service workers, including private household.	22,000	8,000	14,000	12.6	6.9	-
Laborers, except mine.....	23,000	23,000	-	13.1	19.8	-
Occupation not reported.....	37,000	23,000	14,000	21.1	19.8	-

Table 11.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR ILLINOIS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,551,000	2,493,000	1,057,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	275,000	270,000	4,000	7.7	10.8	0.4
Mining.....	44,000	41,000	3,000	1.2	1.6	0.3
Construction.....	174,000	168,000	7,000	4.9	6.7	0.7
Manufacturing.....	1,081,000	787,000	294,000	30.4	31.6	27.8
Durable goods.....	632,000	495,000	137,000	17.8	19.9	13.0
Nondurable goods.....	427,000	277,000	150,000	12.0	11.1	14.2
Not specified manufacturing.....	22,000	15,000	7,000	0.6	0.6	0.7
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	342,000	288,000	54,000	9.6	11.6	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	655,000	414,000	241,000	18.4	16.6	22.8
Service industries.....	798,000	405,000	393,000	22.5	16.2	37.1
All other industries.....	125,000	87,000	38,000	3.5	3.5	3.6
Industry not reported.....	57,000	33,000	24,000	1.6	1.3	2.3
1940						
Employed.....	2,862,731	2,115,798	746,933	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	284,181	278,630	5,551	9.9	13.2	0.7
Mining.....	49,208	48,715	493	1.7	2.3	0.1
Construction.....	117,247	114,598	2,649	4.1	5.4	0.4
Manufacturing.....	821,489	687,213	134,276	28.7	30.1	24.7
Durable goods.....	452,675	368,589	84,086	15.8	18.1	9.8
Nondurable goods.....	352,878	241,550	111,328	12.3	11.4	14.9
Not specified manufacturing.....	15,936	12,074	3,862	0.6	0.6	0.6
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	255,932	222,001	33,931	8.9	10.5	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	560,684	389,814	170,870	19.6	18.4	22.9
Service industries.....	649,079	388,186	260,893	22.7	15.5	43.0
All other industries.....	87,011	72,681	14,330	3.0	3.4	1.9
Industry not reported.....	37,950	24,010	13,940	1.3	1.1	1.9

56485

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR ILLINOIS, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	8,015,000	2,880,000	2,782,000	2,115,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	2,791,000	2,167,000	2,559,000	1,960,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	282,000	146,000	259,000	180,000	10.1	6.7	10.1	6.6
\$500 to \$999.....	189,000	86,000	170,000	72,000	6.8	4.0	6.6	3.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	186,000	116,000	158,000	84,000	6.7	5.4	6.0	4.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	186,000	113,000	168,000	95,000	6.7	5.2	6.5	4.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	225,000	158,000	211,000	139,000	8.1	7.1	8.2	7.1
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	243,000	189,000	227,000	173,000	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	277,000	228,000	259,000	210,000	9.9	10.5	10.1	10.7
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	242,000	222,000	232,000	213,000	8.7	10.2	9.0	10.9
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	193,000	178,000	181,000	166,000	6.9	8.2	7.0	8.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	187,000	129,000	126,000	118,000	4.9	6.0	4.9	6.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	241,000	233,000	228,000	220,000	8.6	10.8	8.9	11.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	137,000	132,000	124,000	119,000	4.9	6.1	4.8	6.1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	165,000	158,000	151,000	144,000	5.9	7.3	5.9	7.8
\$10,000 and over.....	87,000	84,000	80,000	77,000	3.1	3.9	3.1	3.9
Income not reported.....	224,000	168,000	213,000	155,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$8,149	\$8,618	\$3,186	\$8,681	-	-	-	-

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

April 29, 1951

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Series PC-6, No. 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF MASSACHUSETTS APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Massachusetts during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Massachusetts shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the table in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of Massachusetts increased by 374,279 in the last decade, rising from 4,316,721 on April 1, 1940, to 4,691,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) Most of this gain was due to the excess of births over deaths during the decade. The rate of growth, 9 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except for the period 1930 to 1940. The urban population was 3,961,000 in 1950, or 84 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was

729,000, or 16 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is smaller than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") A classification of the rural population by farm residence will be available from the later tabulations.

Over the past century, Massachusetts has consistently had a considerably larger number of females than of males. For every 100 females in 1950, there were 95.6 males, about the same number as in 1940. The white population increased from 4,257,598 in 1940 to 4,626,000 in 1950, a 9 percent gain, and constituted 99 percent of the 1950 population.

The average size of household in Massachusetts was 3.4 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.7 persons in 1940. (See table 2.) This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 2,239,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over 62 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 54 percent in 1940. Of the 1,075,000 married couples in the State, 82,000, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of

P R E L I M I N A R Y

others. The corresponding proportion for 1940 was about the same, 7 percent. The State contained 1,188,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 384,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 37 percent, was much higher than the 9 percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. At the same time, however, the rate of increase among persons 45 years old and over exceeded that of the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population rose from 31.9 years in 1940 to about 32.8 years in 1950.

In 1950, 822,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 860,665 in 1940. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 83 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a somewhat larger proportion, 89 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 23 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 15 percent in 1940. Most of the students 18 to 24 years old were enrolled in college. In 1950 college students were enumerated at their college residence, whereas in 1940 they were usually enumerated at their parental home. In this group the increase probably reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 11 percent, or 497,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 328,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 169,000, or 4 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

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The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about relatively little change in the size and composition of the labor force in Massachusetts. An estimated 1,969,000 residents of Massachusetts 14 years of age and over were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces in 1950. This is only slightly above the 1,844,260 in the labor force 10 years earlier. *

Some 1,691,000 workers, or 86 percent of the 1950 labor force, lived in urban areas; 279,000 were rural residents. Women living in urban places were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas, where job opportunities are relatively limited. Some 34 percent of the urban women were in the labor force as compared with 24 percent of the women living in the rural parts of the State. The proportion for rural males was roughly the same as the 77 percent estimated for males living in urban places. (See table 4.)

Although the size of the labor force was not significantly changed from the level of a decade ago, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 113,000 or 6 percent of all civilians in the labor force were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 309,473 persons, or approximately 17 percent of the workers in the State, were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 approximately 21,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operatives group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Massachusetts reached a total of 1,815,000 in April 1950, or 19 percent above 1940. Although most of the 280,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 142,857 in 1940 to 192,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers and skilled craftsmen. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 213,974 to 282,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this

connection is the increase from 145,861 to 195,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 11 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 4 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 668,000 of Massachusetts employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 100,000 over 1940. Approximately four-fifths of this rise occurred in durable goods manufacturing. There were also employment gains of 58,000 in wholesale and retail trade, and 42,000 in the service industries. As a result of these increases, there were 346,000 workers employed in trade in 1950 and 424,000 in the service industries. In addition, gains in employment of about 25,000 each occurred in the construction and public utility industries. In general, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was about the same in 1950 as in 1940. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Massachusetts was \$3,429. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was lower (\$2,954). Approximately 32 percent of the families and unrelated individuals in the area had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 16 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 1,669,000 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (957,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 230,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 235,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional category of about the same size (239,000) were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,¹ and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian

¹ Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in the other States.

or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definitions; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

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Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off season," and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the

figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class of worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by

all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force¹. These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

¹ See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and

government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,500 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 810 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore de-

tailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
25,000.....	8,000	750,000.....	40,000
50,000.....	11,000	1,000,000.....	45,000
75,000.....	14,000	2,000,000.....	54,000
100,000.....	16,000	3,000,000.....	52,000
250,000.....	24,000	4,000,000.....	39,000
500,000.....	34,000		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 446,000 persons under 5 years of age in Massachusetts in 1950. The sampling variability is about 31,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 415,000 and 477,000.

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	50,000	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,691,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	3.1	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	4.9	3.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	6.7	4.8	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7
25 or 75	9.7	6.9	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.0
50	11.2	7.9	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.2

To illustrate, of the 2,292,000 males in the State, 9.7 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 8.7 percent and 10.7 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MASSACHUSETTS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			The State		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
Total population.....	4,691,000	4,316,721	8.7	3,961,000	729,000	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	84.4	15.5
COLOR									
Total.....	4,691,000	4,316,721	8.7	3,961,000	729,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,626,000	4,257,596	8.7	3,904,000	723,000	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.2
Nonwhite.....	64,000	59,125	8.2	58,000	6,000	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.8
Male.....	2,292,000	2,102,479	9.0	1,917,000	375,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,258,000	2,072,515	8.9	1,885,000	373,000	98.5	98.6	98.3	99.5
Nonwhite.....	34,000	29,964	13.5	32,000	2,000	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.5
Female.....	2,398,000	2,214,242	8.3	2,044,000	354,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,369,000	2,185,081	8.4	2,018,000	350,000	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.9
Nonwhite.....	30,000	29,161	2.9	26,000	4,000	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
AGE									
Total.....	4,691,000	4,316,721	8.7	3,961,000	729,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	446,000	281,697	58.3	378,000	68,000	9.5	6.5	9.5	9.3
5 to 9 years.....	359,000	304,742	17.8	294,000	65,000	7.7	7.1	7.4	8.9
10 to 14 years.....	299,000	353,987	-15.5	237,000	62,000	6.4	8.2	6.0	8.5
15 to 24 years.....	656,000	755,223	-13.1	553,000	103,000	14.0	17.5	14.0	14.1
25 to 34 years.....	752,000	669,885	12.3	634,000	118,000	16.0	15.5	16.0	16.2
35 to 44 years.....	661,000	615,807	7.3	559,000	102,000	14.1	14.3	14.1	14.0
45 to 64 years.....	1,066,000	966,406	10.3	915,000	151,000	22.7	22.4	23.1	20.7
65 years and over.....	452,000	368,974	22.5	392,000	60,000	9.6	8.5	9.9	8.2
Median age.....years..	32.8	31.9	-	33.2	30.6	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	3,199,000	2,916,202	9.7	2,731,000	468,000	68.2	67.6	68.9	64.2
Male.....	2,292,000	2,102,479	9.0	1,917,000	375,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	223,000	143,635	55.3	190,000	32,000	9.7	6.8	9.9	8.5
5 to 9 years.....	181,000	154,991	16.8	149,000	31,000	7.9	7.4	7.8	8.3
10 to 14 years.....	157,000	179,575	-12.6	120,000	36,000	6.8	8.5	6.3	9.6
15 to 24 years.....	325,000	373,003	-12.9	266,000	60,000	14.2	17.7	13.9	16.0
25 to 34 years.....	369,000	322,281	14.5	310,000	60,000	16.1	15.3	16.2	16.0
35 to 44 years.....	327,000	296,265	10.4	274,000	52,000	14.3	14.1	14.3	13.9
45 to 64 years.....	514,000	470,586	9.2	443,000	71,000	22.4	22.4	23.1	18.9
65 years and over.....	196,000	162,143	20.9	165,000	31,000	8.6	7.7	8.6	8.3
Median age.....years..	32.0	31.2	-	32.5	29.8	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,541,000	1,395,179	10.5	1,304,000	237,000	67.2	66.4	68.0	63.2
Female.....	2,398,000	2,214,242	8.3	2,044,000	354,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	223,000	138,062	61.5	188,000	35,000	9.3	6.2	9.2	9.9
5 to 9 years.....	178,000	149,751	18.9	144,000	34,000	7.4	6.8	7.0	9.6
10 to 14 years.....	142,000	174,412	-18.6	117,000	26,000	5.9	7.9	5.7	7.3
15 to 24 years.....	331,000	382,220	-13.4	287,000	43,000	13.8	17.3	14.0	12.1
25 to 34 years.....	383,000	347,604	10.2	324,000	59,000	16.0	15.7	15.9	16.7
35 to 44 years.....	334,000	319,542	4.5	285,000	50,000	13.9	14.4	13.9	14.1
45 to 64 years.....	551,000	495,820	11.1	472,000	80,000	23.0	22.4	23.1	22.6
65 years and over.....	256,000	206,831	23.8	227,000	28,000	10.7	9.3	11.1	7.9
Median age.....years..	33.5	32.6	-	33.8	31.6	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,659,000	1,521,023	9.1	1,428,000	231,000	69.2	68.7	69.9	65.3

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MASSACHUSETTS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			The State		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,762,000	1,661,550	6.0	1,479,000	284,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	533,000	635,482	-16.1	442,000	91,000	30.2	38.2	29.9	32.0
Married.....	1,126,000	934,208	20.5	950,000	176,000	63.9	56.2	64.2	62.0
Widowed or divorced.....	103,000	91,860	12.1	86,000	17,000	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.0
Female, 14 years and over.....	1,876,000	1,788,323	4.9	1,614,000	262,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	503,000	630,756	-20.3	448,000	55,000	26.8	35.3	27.8	21.0
Married.....	1,113,000	933,286	19.3	937,000	177,000	59.3	52.2	58.1	67.6
Widowed or divorced.....	260,000	224,281	15.9	230,000	30,000	13.9	12.5	14.3	11.5
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
Persons 5 to 24 years old...	1,314,000	1,413,952	-7.1	1,084,000	230,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	822,000	860,665	-4.5	676,000	146,000	62.6	60.9	62.4	63.5
Not enrolled in school.....	492,000	553,287	-11.1	408,000	84,000	37.4	39.1	37.6	36.5
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	606,000	585,151	3.6	490,000	116,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	505,000	523,917	-3.6	404,000	101,000	83.3	89.5	82.4	87.1
Not enrolled in school.....	100,000	61,234	63.3	86,000	14,000	16.5	10.5	17.6	12.1
Persons 14 to 17 years old....	233,000	302,753	-23.0	188,000	45,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	207,000	258,309	-19.9	170,000	37,000	88.8	85.3	90.4	-
Not enrolled in school.....	25,000	44,444	-23.7	17,000	8,000	10.7	14.7	9.0	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old....	476,000	526,048	-9.5	406,000	69,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	109,000	78,439	39.0	101,000	8,000	22.9	14.9	24.9	-
Not enrolled in school.....	366,000	447,609	-18.2	305,000	62,000	76.9	85.1	75.1	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR MASSACHUSETTS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
MARRIED COUPLES					
Total.....	1,075,000	878,922	22.3	910,000	164,000
With own household.....	992,000	821,992	20.7	837,000	156,000
Without own household.....	82,000	56,930	44.0	74,000	9,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	92.3	93.5	-	92.0	95.1
Without own household.....	7.6	6.5	-	8.1	5.5
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS					
Total.....	1,572,000	(1)	-	1,340,000	232,000
Families.....	1,188,000	(1)	-	1,015,000	173,000
Unrelated individuals.....	384,000	(1)	-	325,000	59,000
HOUSEHOLDS					
Households.....	1,301,000	1,123,448	15.9	1,109,000	192,000
Population in households.....	4,416,000	4,178,845	5.7	3,762,000	653,000
Population per household.....	3.4	3.7	-	3.4	3.4

¹ Data not available.

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Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR MASSACHUSETTS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950			Percent distribution		
	The State	Urban	Rural	The State	Urban	Rural
Persons 1 year old and over.....	4,608,000	3,889,000	718,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	4,039,000	3,419,000	620,000	87.7	87.9	86.4
Different house, same county.....	328,000	281,000	47,000	7.1	7.2	6.5
Different county or abroad.....	169,000	128,000	42,000	3.7	3.3	5.8
Residence not reported.....	72,000	62,000	10,000	1.6	1.6	1.4

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,639,000	1,762,000	1,876,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,969,000	1,357,000	612,000	54.1	77.0	32.6
Civilian labor force.....	1,928,000	1,318,000	611,000	53.0	74.8	32.6
Employed.....	1,815,000	1,233,000	582,000	49.9	70.0	31.0
Unemployed.....	113,000	84,000	29,000	3.1	4.8	1.5
Not in labor force.....	1,669,000	405,000	1,264,000	45.9	23.0	67.4
Keeping house.....	965,000	8,000	957,000	26.5	0.5	51.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	239,000	119,000	120,000	6.6	6.8	6.4
Other and not reported.....	465,000	278,000	187,000	12.8	15.8	10.0
14 to 19 years old.....	235,000	119,000	116,000	6.5	6.8	6.2
20 to 64 years old.....	156,000	107,000	49,000	4.3	6.1	2.6
65 years old and over.....	74,000	53,000	21,000	2.0	3.0	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	1,928,000	1,318,000	611,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,815,000	1,233,000	582,000	94.1	93.6	95.3
At work.....	1,771,000	1,205,000	567,000	91.9	91.4	92.8
35 or more hours.....	1,596,000	1,127,000	469,000	82.8	85.5	76.8
15 to 34 hours.....	141,000	61,000	80,000	7.3	4.6	13.1
1 to 14 hours.....	35,000	17,000	18,000	1.8	1.3	2.9
With a job but not at work.....	43,000	28,000	15,000	2.2	2.1	2.5
Unemployed.....	113,000	84,000	29,000	5.9	6.4	4.7
Experienced workers.....	113,000	84,000	29,000	5.9	6.4	4.7
New workers.....	1,000	1,000	-	0.1	0.1	-
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,093,000	1,479,000	1,614,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,691,000	1,143,000	548,000	54.7	77.3	34.0
Civilian labor force.....	1,678,000	1,130,000	547,000	54.3	76.4	33.9
Employed.....	1,578,000	1,057,000	521,000	51.0	71.5	32.3
Unemployed.....	100,000	73,000	27,000	3.2	4.9	1.7
Not in labor force.....	1,402,000	336,000	1,066,000	45.3	22.7	66.0
Keeping house.....	821,000	7,000	814,000	26.5	0.5	50.4
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	181,000	89,000	92,000	5.9	6.0	5.7
Other and not reported.....	400,000	239,000	161,000	12.9	16.2	10.0
14 to 19 years old.....	195,000	99,000	95,000	6.3	6.7	5.9
20 to 64 years old.....	141,000	96,000	45,000	4.6	6.5	2.8
65 years old and over.....	65,000	44,000	21,000	2.1	3.0	1.3
Civilian labor force.....	1,678,000	1,130,000	547,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,578,000	1,057,000	521,000	94.0	93.5	95.2
At work.....	1,541,000	1,032,000	509,000	91.8	91.3	93.1
35 or more hours.....	1,388,000	966,000	423,000	82.7	85.5	77.3
15 to 34 hours.....	122,000	51,000	71,000	7.3	4.5	13.0
1 to 14 hours.....	31,000	15,000	15,000	1.8	1.3	2.7
With a job but not at work.....	37,000	25,000	12,000	2.2	2.2	2.2
Unemployed.....	100,000	73,000	27,000	6.0	6.5	4.9

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL						
Persons 14 years and over.....	546,000	284,000	262,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	279,000	214,000	64,000	51.1	75.4	24.4
Civilian labor force.....	251,000	187,000	63,000	46.0	65.8	24.0
Employed.....	237,000	176,000	61,000	43.4	62.0	23.3
Unemployed.....	14,000	11,000	2,000	2.6	3.9	0.8
Not in labor force.....	267,000	69,000	198,000	48.9	24.3	75.6
Keeping house.....	144,000	1,000	143,000	26.4	0.4	54.6
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	58,000	30,000	28,000	10.6	10.6	10.7
Other and not reported.....	65,000	39,000	26,000	11.9	13.7	9.9
14 to 19 years old.....	40,000	19,000	21,000	7.3	6.7	8.0
20 to 64 years old.....	15,000	11,000	5,000	2.7	3.9	1.9
65 years old and over.....	9,000	9,000	1,000	1.6	3.2	0.4
Civilian labor force.....	251,000	187,000	63,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	237,000	176,000	61,000	94.4	94.1	-
At work.....	231,000	173,000	58,000	92.0	92.5	-
35 or more hours.....	208,000	161,000	47,000	82.9	86.1	-
15 to 34 hours.....	19,000	10,000	9,000	7.6	5.3	-
1 to 14 hours.....	4,000	2,000	2,000	1.6	1.1	-
With job but not at work.....	6,000	3,000	3,000	2.4	1.6	-
Unemployed.....	14,000	11,000	2,000	5.6	5.9	-

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	3,639,000	1,762,000	1,876,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,969,000	1,357,000	612,000	54.1	77.0	32.6
Civilian labor force.....	1,928,000	1,318,000	611,000	53.0	74.8	32.6
Employed.....	1,815,000	1,233,000	582,000	49.9	70.0	31.0
Unemployed.....	113,000	84,000	29,000	3.1	4.8	1.5
Not in labor force.....	1,669,000	405,000	1,264,000	45.9	23.0	67.4
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	3,449,873	1,661,550	1,788,323	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,844,260	1,280,585	563,675	53.5	77.1	31.5
Civilian labor force.....	1,839,960	1,276,285	563,675	53.3	76.8	31.5
Employed.....	1,530,487	1,046,378	484,109	44.4	63.0	27.1
Unemployed.....	309,473	229,907	79,566	9.0	13.8	4.4
Not in labor force.....	1,605,613	380,965	1,224,648	46.5	22.9	68.5

Note: Original 1940 and 1950 data from U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, "The Labor Force in the United States, 1940-1950," Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic Analysis, No. 10, 1951, pp. 1-10.

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over...	3,639,000	1,969,000	1,928,000	1,815,000	113,000	1,669,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	708,000	339,000	315,000	288,000	27,000	370,000	17.2	23.9
25 to 34 years.....	752,000	484,000	476,000	451,000	25,000	268,000	24.6	22.1
35 to 44 years.....	661,000	422,000	415,000	395,000	20,000	239,000	21.4	17.7
45 to 64 years.....	1,066,000	627,000	624,000	590,000	35,000	439,000	31.8	31.0
65 years and over.....	452,000	98,000	98,000	91,000	7,000	354,000	5.0	6.2
Male, 14 years and over....	1,762,000	1,357,000	1,318,000	1,233,000	84,000	405,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	356,000	193,000	170,000	151,000	19,000	163,000	14.2	-
25 to 34 years.....	369,000	337,000	328,000	308,000	20,000	33,000	24.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	327,000	306,000	300,000	287,000	13,000	20,000	22.5	-
45 to 64 years.....	514,000	446,000	444,000	418,000	25,000	69,000	32.9	-
65 years and over.....	196,000	75,000	75,000	69,000	7,000	121,000	5.5	-
Female, 14 years and over...	1,876,000	612,000	611,000	582,000	29,000	1,264,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	353,000	146,000	145,000	137,000	8,000	207,000	23.9	-
25 to 34 years.....	383,000	147,000	147,000	143,000	5,000	235,000	24.0	-
35 to 44 years.....	334,000	115,000	115,000	108,000	7,000	219,000	18.8	-
45 to 64 years.....	551,000	181,000	180,000	171,000	9,000	371,000	29.6	-
65 years and over.....	256,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	1,000	233,000	3.8	-

Table 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED,
BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	54.1	77.0	32.6	5.9	6.4	4.7
14 to 19 years.....	32.0	34.0	29.8	8.4	12.7	3.8
20 to 24 years.....	64.9	77.2	53.1	9.1	11.3	6.5
25 to 34 years.....	64.4	91.3	38.4	5.3	6.1	3.4
35 to 44 years.....	63.8	93.6	34.4	4.8	4.3	6.1
45 to 54 years.....	62.6	90.5	36.7	5.2	5.5	4.5
55 to 64 years.....	54.1	81.7	28.0	5.9	6.4	5.9
65 years and over.....	21.7	38.3	9.0	7.1	9.3	4.3

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,815,000	1,233,000	582,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,455,000	966,000	489,000	80.2	78.3	84.0
Government workers.....	192,000	127,000	65,000	10.6	10.3	11.2
Self-employed workers.....	159,000	138,000	21,000	8.8	11.2	3.6
Unpaid family workers.....	9,000	2,000	7,000	0.5	0.2	1.2
1940						
Employed.....	1,530,487	1,046,378	484,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,212,198	803,112	409,086	79.2	76.8	84.5
Government workers.....	142,857	95,417	47,440	9.3	9.1	9.8
Self-employed workers.....	168,056	143,965	24,091	11.0	13.8	5.0
Unpaid family workers.....	7,376	3,884	3,492	0.5	0.4	0.7

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,815,000	1,233,000	582,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	195,000	122,000	73,000	10.7	9.9	12.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	12,000	11,000	1,000	0.7	0.9	0.2
Managers, officials, and proprs., exo. farm..	166,000	144,000	22,000	9.1	11.7	3.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	283,000	100,000	183,000	15.6	8.1	31.4
Sales workers.....	140,000	97,000	43,000	7.7	7.9	7.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	282,000	272,000	10,000	15.5	22.1	1.7
Operatives and kindred workers.....	458,000	300,000	158,000	25.2	24.3	27.1
Private household workers.....	26,000	1,000	25,000	1.4	0.1	4.3
Service workers, except private household....	139,000	89,000	51,000	7.7	7.2	8.8
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foreman....	13,000	13,000	1,000	0.7	1.1	0.2
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	3,000	2,000	1,000	0.2	0.2	0.2
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	80,000	75,000	5,000	4.4	6.1	0.9
Occupation not reported.....	18,000	8,000	9,000	1.0	0.6	1.5
1940						
Employed.....	1,530,487	1,046,378	484,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	145,861	80,110	65,751	9.5	7.7	13.6
Farmers and farm managers.....	15,443	14,746	697	1.0	1.4	0.1
Managers, officials, and proprs., exo. farm..	127,487	115,334	12,153	8.3	11.0	2.5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	196,825	79,392	117,433	12.9	7.6	24.3
Sales workers.....	120,756	89,339	31,417	7.9	8.5	6.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	213,974	207,528	6,446	14.0	19.8	1.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	408,388	270,333	138,055	26.7	25.8	28.5
Private household workers.....	56,615	2,537	54,078	3.7	0.2	11.2
Service workers, except private household....	131,608	82,767	48,841	8.6	7.9	10.1
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	15,031	14,833	198	1.0	1.4	-
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	1,816	1,597	219	0.1	0.2	-
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	81,884	78,804	3,080	5.4	7.5	0.6
Occupation not reported.....	14,799	9,058	5,741	1.0	0.9	1.2

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	113,000	84,000	29,000	100.0	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	5,000	4,000	1,000	4.4	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	15,000	9,000	5,000	13.3	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	21,000	21,000	1,000	18.6	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	34,000	20,000	14,000	30.1	-	-
Service workers, including private household.	8,000	4,000	4,000	7.1	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	15,000	14,000	2,000	13.3	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	14,000	11,000	3,000	12.4	-	-

Table 11.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MASSACHUSETTS: 1950 AND 1940
(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,815,000	1,233,000	582,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	34,000	30,000	3,000	1.9	2.4	0.5
Mining.....	2,000	2,000	-	0.1	0.2	-
Construction.....	95,000	90,000	5,000	5.2	7.3	0.9
Manufacturing.....	663,000	464,000	200,000	36.5	37.6	34.4
Durable goods.....	279,000	219,000	61,000	15.4	17.8	10.5
Nondurable goods.....	379,000	241,000	138,000	20.9	19.5	23.7
Not specified manufacturing.....	5,000	4,000	1,000	0.3	0.3	0.2
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	122,000	98,000	25,000	6.7	7.9	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	346,000	238,000	108,000	19.1	19.3	18.6
Service industries.....	424,000	218,000	206,000	23.4	17.7	35.4
All other industries.....	106,000	83,000	23,000	5.8	6.7	4.0
Industry not reported.....	24,000	11,000	13,000	1.3	0.9	2.2
1940						
Employed.....	1,530,487	1,046,378	484,109	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	35,945	34,573	1,372	2.3	3.3	0.3
Mining.....	1,515	1,449	66	0.1	0.1	-
Construction.....	68,610	67,043	1,567	4.5	6.4	0.3
Manufacturing.....	564,165	400,369	163,796	36.9	38.3	33.8
Durable goods.....	195,966	163,611	32,355	12.8	15.6	6.7
Nondurable goods.....	357,647	229,309	128,338	23.4	21.9	26.5
Not specified manufacturing.....	10,552	7,449	3,103	0.7	0.7	0.6
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	99,269	84,014	15,255	6.5	8.0	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	287,622	209,298	78,324	18.8	20.0	16.2
Service industries.....	381,652	179,861	201,791	24.9	17.2	41.7
All other industries.....	64,796	54,012	10,784	4.2	5.2	2.2
Industry not reported.....	26,913	15,759	11,154	1.8	1.5	2.3

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR MASSACHUSETTS, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	1,572,000	1,182,000	1,549,000	1,168,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	1,387,000	1,052,000	1,365,000	1,034,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	160,000	54,000	157,000	52,000	11.5	5.1	11.5	5.0
\$500 to \$ 999.....	91,000	33,000	90,000	33,000	6.6	3.1	6.6	3.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	96,000	48,000	95,000	47,000	6.9	4.6	7.0	4.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	95,000	61,000	95,000	61,000	6.8	5.8	7.0	5.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	129,000	94,000	126,000	92,000	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	135,000	115,000	131,000	111,000	9.7	10.9	9.6	10.7
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	156,000	141,000	154,000	139,000	11.2	13.4	11.3	13.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	126,000	121,000	124,000	120,000	9.1	11.5	9.1	11.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	103,000	99,000	102,000	98,000	7.4	9.4	7.5	9.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	67,000	66,000	66,000	65,000	4.8	6.3	4.8	6.3
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	88,000	84,000	86,000	82,000	6.3	8.0	6.3	7.9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	53,000	51,000	51,000	50,000	3.8	4.8	3.7	4.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	55,000	54,000	55,000	54,000	4.0	5.1	4.0	5.2
\$10,000 and over.....	32,000	30,000	32,000	30,000	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.9
Income not reported.....	186,000	136,000	183,000	134,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,954	\$3,429	\$2,956	\$3,435	-	-	-	-

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

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Series PC-6, No. 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF MICHIGAN

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Michigan during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Michigan shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the small differences between figures.

The total population of Michigan increased by 1,115,894 in the last decade, rising from 5,256,106 on April 1, 1940, to 6,372,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain was close to the all-time record numerical growth in population between successive censuses. Most of this gain was due to an excess of births over deaths in the State during the decade. The rate of growth, 21.2 percent, was somewhat higher than the average rate per decade during the previous half century. The urban population was 4,518,000 in 1950, or 71 percent of the whole,

whereas the rural population was 1,853,000, or 29 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 741,000 were living on farms and 1,112,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement, the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

One of the population trends of widespread public interest which seems to be confirmed is the rising proportion of females. According to the estimates based on the preliminary sample, the proportion of females in the total population of Michigan was higher in the 1950 Census than ever before. There were 100.3 males for every 100 females in 1950, as contrasted with 105.2 males for every 100 females in 1940. Females about

P R E L I M I N A R Y

equaled males in the urban population. The decline in the sex ratio of the population of the State as a whole has been in process since 1920.

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 216,463 to 452,000, an exceedingly large gain during the decade, and constituted 7 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 5,039,643 in 1940 to 5,920,000 in 1950, an 18-percent gain.

The average size of household in Michigan was 3.5 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.7 persons in 1940. This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 3,189,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 68 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 62 percent in 1940. Of the 1,509,000 married couples in the State, 106,000, or 7 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others. The corresponding proportion for 1940 was the same.

The State contained 1,619,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 455,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 53 percent, was much higher than the 21-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Smaller gains in several of the older age groups, however, just about balanced the gains in the child population. As a result the median age of the total population, which was 29.6 years in 1950, remained about the same as in 1940.

Partly as a consequence of the wartime rise in births, school enrollment in Michigan was at a new high at the time of the census. In 1950, 1,286,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number

was 1,123,792 in 1940. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 83 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a somewhat larger proportion, 90 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 24 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 13 percent in 1940. In this group the increase probably reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 16 percent, or 1,023,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 699,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 324,000, or 5 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State, or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in Michigan. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 17 percent. An estimated 2,489,000 residents of Michigan 14 years old and over were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 2,125,877 ten years earlier. (See table 5.)

This expansion reflects, in addition to population growth since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. An estimated 628,000 women, or 27 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 456,859, or 23 percent, in 1940. The 1,861,000 male workers in 1950 constituted 80 percent of the men of working age, approximately the same proportion as in 1940, when the male labor force numbered 1,669,018.

Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 30 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in urban places in the State were in the labor force, a proportion considerably greater than the 18 percent for rural-nonfarm and rural-farm women. For men, these differences were smaller, with the pattern differing from that observed for women. Approximately 81 percent of the urban male population of working age were in the labor force, compared with only 75 percent of rural-nonfarm males. The proportion of rural-farm males was estimated as 78 percent. (See table 4.)

Proportionately fewer of the labor force members in the State were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 125,000 workers, or 5 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 300,924 persons, or approximately 14 percent of the workers, were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 approximately 17,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operatives group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Michigan reached a total of 2,350,000 in 1950, or 29 percent above 1940. Although most of the half million expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 133,941 in 1940 to 199,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 280,733 to 384,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 139,640 to 183,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 15 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 970,000 of Michigan's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 270,000 over 1940. Around 90 percent of this rise was in durable goods manufacturing. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 110,000 to a 1950 level of 407,000. In addition, substantial gains in employment occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. The number of persons engaged in agriculture, on the other hand, tended to decrease over the 10-year period. As a result, agriculture, which had 12 percent of the total employed workers in 1940, had only

7 percent in 1950. The proportion of workers employed in manufacturing, however, increased from 38 percent to 41 percent. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Michigan was \$3,532. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$3,143). Approximately 29 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 20 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 2,197,000 persons 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (1,380,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 243,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 337,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 232,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census,

the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,¹ and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, and tourist courts were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons

classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with nonrelatives only. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between

¹ Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in the other States.

February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed

person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry,

the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and con-

sumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.² These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

² See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small

amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,800 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 780 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the

complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
25,000.....	9,000	2,000,000.....	66,000
50,000.....	13,000	3,000,000.....	71,000
100,000.....	18,000	4,000,000.....	69,000
250,000.....	28,000	5,000,000.....	59,000
500,000.....	38,000	6,000,000.....	33,000
1,000,000.....	52,000		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 709,000 persons under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 44,000. The chances

are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 665,000 and 754,000.

Characteristics of the rural population also show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	6,372,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	5.4	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
25 or 75	7.7	4.9	3.5	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.0
50	8.9	5.6	4.0	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 3,190,000 males in the State, 11.7 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 10.7 percent and 12.7 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MICHIGAN, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
Total population.....	6,372,000	5,256,106	21.2	4,518,000	1,112,000	741,000	-	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	70.9	17.5	11.6
COLOR											
Total.....	6,372,000	5,256,106	21.2	4,518,000	1,112,000	741,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	5,920,000	5,039,643	17.5	4,114,000	1,073,000	733,000	92.9	95.9	91.1	96.5	98.9
Nonwhite.....	452,000	216,463	108.8	404,000	39,000	8,000	7.1	4.1	8.9	3.5	1.1
Male.....	3,190,000	2,694,727	18.4	2,259,000	548,000	383,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,966,000	2,584,459	14.8	2,056,000	531,000	379,000	93.0	95.9	91.0	96.9	99.0
Nonwhite.....	225,000	110,268	104.0	203,000	18,000	4,000	7.1	4.1	9.0	3.3	1.0
Female.....	3,181,000	2,561,379	24.2	2,259,000	564,000	358,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,954,000	2,455,184	20.3	2,058,000	543,000	354,000	92.9	95.9	91.1	96.3	98.9
Nonwhite.....	227,000	106,195	113.8	201,000	22,000	4,000	7.1	4.1	8.9	3.9	1.1
AGE											
Total.....	6,372,000	5,256,106	21.2	4,518,000	1,112,000	741,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	709,000	431,384	64.4	498,000	131,000	79,000	11.1	8.2	11.0	11.8	10.7
5 to 9 years.....	592,000	418,855	41.3	400,000	120,000	72,000	9.3	8.0	8.9	10.8	9.7
10 to 14 years.....	474,000	463,917	2.2	304,000	95,000	75,000	7.4	8.8	6.7	8.5	10.1
15 to 24 years.....	932,000	935,371	-0.4	682,000	147,000	103,000	14.6	17.8	15.1	13.2	13.9
25 to 34 years.....	1,038,000	848,848	22.3	774,000	179,000	85,000	16.3	16.1	17.1	16.1	11.5
35 to 44 years.....	877,000	763,633	14.8	633,000	151,000	93,000	13.8	14.5	14.0	13.6	12.6
45 to 64 years.....	1,297,000	1,063,244	22.0	929,000	202,000	166,000	20.4	20.2	20.6	18.2	22.4
65 years and over.....	453,000	330,854	36.9	299,000	87,000	68,000	7.1	6.3	6.6	7.8	9.2
Median age.....years..	29.6	29.5	-	29.8	28.5	29.9	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	4,071,000	3,374,373	20.6	2,950,000	676,000	445,000	63.9	64.2	65.3	60.8	60.1
Male.....	3,190,000	2,694,727	18.4	2,259,000	548,000	383,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	373,000	220,663	69.0	264,000	68,000	42,000	11.7	8.2	11.7	12.4	11.0
5 to 9 years.....	293,000	212,928	37.6	195,000	62,000	36,000	9.2	7.9	8.6	11.8	9.4
10 to 14 years.....	235,000	235,857	-0.4	151,000	46,000	39,000	7.4	8.8	6.7	8.4	10.2
15 to 24 years.....	459,000	467,103	-1.7	337,000	66,000	56,000	14.4	17.8	14.9	12.0	14.6
25 to 34 years.....	481,000	426,021	13.0	363,000	79,000	39,000	15.1	15.8	16.1	14.4	10.2
35 to 44 years.....	438,000	398,389	9.9	318,000	78,000	42,000	13.7	14.8	14.1	14.2	11.0
45 to 64 years.....	692,000	568,751	21.7	498,000	106,000	88,000	21.7	21.1	22.0	19.3	23.0
65 years and over.....	219,000	165,015	32.7	133,000	44,000	42,000	6.9	6.1	5.9	8.0	11.0
Median age.....years..	29.9	29.9	-	30.0	29.1	29.7	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	2,040,000	1,740,712	17.2	1,477,000	332,000	231,000	63.9	64.6	65.4	60.6	60.3
Female.....	3,181,000	2,561,379	24.2	2,259,000	564,000	358,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	335,000	210,721	59.0	234,000	64,000	37,000	10.5	8.2	10.4	11.3	10.3
5 to 9 years.....	300,000	205,927	45.7	205,000	59,000	36,000	9.4	8.0	9.1	10.5	10.1
10 to 14 years.....	238,000	228,060	4.4	153,000	49,000	36,000	7.5	8.9	6.8	8.7	10.1
15 to 24 years.....	474,000	468,268	1.2	345,000	81,000	47,000	14.9	18.3	15.3	14.4	13.1
25 to 34 years.....	557,000	422,827	31.7	411,000	99,000	47,000	17.5	16.5	18.2	17.6	13.1
35 to 44 years.....	439,000	365,244	20.2	315,000	73,000	50,000	13.8	14.3	13.9	12.9	14.0
45 to 64 years.....	605,000	494,493	22.3	430,000	96,000	79,000	19.0	19.3	19.0	17.0	22.1
65 years and over.....	234,000	165,839	41.1	166,000	43,000	25,000	7.4	6.5	7.3	7.6	7.0
Median age.....years..	29.4	29.0	-	29.7	27.9	29.9	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	2,031,000	1,633,661	24.3	1,473,000	344,000	214,000	63.8	63.8	65.2	61.0	59.8

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MICHIGAN, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	2,388,000	2,078,585	12.8	1,681,000	381,000	275,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	806,000	700,298	-13.5	432,000	86,000	88,000	25.9	33.8	25.7	22.6	32.0
Married.....	1,584,000	1,254,620	26.3	1,144,000	268,000	171,000	67.8	60.5	68.1	70.3	62.2
Widowed or divorced.....	148,000	118,617	24.8	104,000	27,000	16,000	6.3	5.7	6.2	7.1	5.6
Female, 14 years and over....	2,349,000	1,968,358	19.6	1,694,000	402,000	254,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	453,000	500,281	-9.5	338,000	64,000	52,000	19.3	25.5	20.0	15.9	20.3
Married.....	1,605,000	1,288,566	29.6	1,120,000	301,000	184,000	68.3	63.1	66.1	74.9	72.4
Widowed or divorced.....	291,000	224,521	29.6	236,000	37,000	18,000	12.4	11.4	13.9	9.2	7.1
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	1,999,000	1,818,143	9.9	1,386,000	362,000	250,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,286,000	1,128,792	14.4	882,000	229,000	174,000	64.3	61.8	63.6	63.3	62.6
Not enrolled in school.....	713,000	694,351	2.7	504,000	133,000	76,000	35.7	38.2	36.4	36.7	30.4
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	977,000	787,829	24.0	646,000	198,000	133,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	815,000	724,013	12.6	540,000	161,000	114,000	83.4	91.9	83.6	81.3	85.7
Not enrolled in school.....	161,000	63,816	152.3	106,000	37,000	19,000	16.5	8.1	16.4	18.7	14.3
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	347,000	379,975	-8.7	225,000	62,000	61,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	312,000	318,080	-1.9	208,000	58,000	58,000	89.9	83.7	90.2	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	35,000	61,895	-41.8	22,000	6,000	8,000	10.4	16.3	9.8	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	675,000	650,339	3.8	516,000	102,000	56,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	159,000	81,699	94.6	139,000	13,000	7,000	23.6	12.6	26.9	12.7	-
Not enrolled in school.....	516,000	568,640	-9.3	377,000	90,000	49,000	76.4	87.4	73.1	88.2	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR MICHIGAN, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	1,509,000	1,191,025	26.7	1,089,000	255,000	165,000
With own household.....	1,403,000	1,111,842	26.2	1,005,000	245,000	154,000
Without own household.....	106,000	79,183	33.9	84,000	10,000	11,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.0	93.4	-	92.3	96.1	93.3
Without own household.....	7.0	6.6	-	7.7	3.9	6.7
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	2,074,000	(1)	-	1,538,000	337,000	199,000
Families.....	1,619,000	(1)	-	1,168,000	275,000	177,000
Unrelated individuals.....	455,000	(1)	-	370,000	62,000	22,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	1,744,000	1,399,660	24.6	1,249,000	309,000	186,000
Population in households.....	6,096,000	5,139,419	18.6	4,271,000	1,086,000	739,000
Population per household.....	3.5	3.7	-	3.4	3.5	4.0
¹ Data not available.						

¹ Data not available.

5/19/51

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR MICHIGAN, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	6,225,000	4,407,000	1,090,000	728,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	5,140,000	3,612,000	884,000	644,000	82.6	82.0	81.1	88.5
Different house same county.....	699,000	521,000	115,000	33,000	11.2	11.8	10.6	4.5
Different county or abroad.....	324,000	214,000	76,000	34,000	5.2	4.9	7.0	4.7
Residence not reported.....	92,000	59,000	16,000	17,000	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.3

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MICHIGAN, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	4,687,000	2,338,000	2,349,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,489,000	1,361,000	628,000	53.1	79.6	26.7
Civilian labor force.....	2,476,000	1,352,000	624,000	52.8	79.2	26.6
Employed.....	2,350,000	1,761,000	590,000	50.1	75.3	25.1
Unemployed.....	129,000	91,000	34,000	2.7	3.9	1.4
Not in labor force.....	2,197,000	476,000	1,721,000	46.9	20.4	73.3
Keeping house.....	1,385,000	4,000	1,380,000	29.5	0.2	58.7
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	232,000	140,000	92,000	4.9	6.0	3.9
Other and not reported.....	580,000	331,000	249,000	12.4	14.2	10.6
14 to 19 years old.....	337,000	163,000	174,000	7.2	7.0	7.4
20 to 64 years old.....	175,000	116,000	60,000	3.8	5.0	2.6
65 years old and over.....	67,000	52,000	14,000	1.4	2.2	0.6
Civilian labor force.....	2,476,000	1,352,000	624,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,350,000	1,761,000	590,000	94.9	95.1	94.6
At work.....	2,221,000	1,670,000	551,000	89.7	90.2	88.3
35 or more hours.....	1,962,000	1,522,000	440,000	79.2	82.2	70.5
15 to 34 hours.....	195,000	115,000	80,000	7.9	6.2	12.8
1 to 14 hours.....	64,000	33,000	30,000	2.6	1.8	4.8
With a job but not at work.....	129,000	90,000	39,000	5.2	4.8	6.2
Unemployed.....	125,000	91,000	34,000	5.0	4.9	5.4
Experienced workers.....	123,000	91,000	32,000	5.0	4.9	5.3
New workers.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	0.1	0.1	0.2
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,374,000	1,681,000	1,694,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,870,000	1,263,000	607,000	55.4	81.1	29.9
Civilian labor force.....	1,858,000	1,254,000	604,000	55.1	80.5	29.8
Employed.....	1,763,000	1,286,000	477,000	52.3	76.5	28.2
Unemployed.....	95,000	68,000	27,000	2.8	4.0	1.6
Not in labor force.....	1,504,000	317,000	1,187,000	44.6	18.9	70.1
Keeping house.....	947,000	1,000	946,000	28.1	0.1	55.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	151,000	84,000	67,000	4.5	5.0	4.0
Other and not reported.....	406,000	232,000	174,000	12.0	13.8	10.3
14 to 19 years old.....	219,000	106,000	113,000	6.5	6.3	6.7
20 to 64 years old.....	141,000	93,000	48,000	4.2	5.5	2.8
65 years old and over.....	45,000	32,000	13,000	1.3	1.9	0.8
Civilian labor force.....	1,858,000	1,254,000	604,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,763,000	1,286,000	477,000	94.9	95.0	94.6
At work.....	1,652,000	1,207,000	445,000	88.9	89.1	88.3
35 or more hours.....	1,472,000	1,110,000	363,000	79.3	82.0	72.0
15 to 34 hours.....	132,000	73,000	60,000	7.1	5.4	11.9
1 to 14 hours.....	47,000	24,000	22,000	2.5	1.8	4.4
With a job but not at work.....	111,000	79,000	32,000	5.9	5.8	6.3
Unemployed.....	95,000	68,000	27,000	5.1	5.0	5.4

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MICHIGAN, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	783,000	381,000	402,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	359,000	285,000	74,000	45.8	74.8	18.4
Civilian labor force.....	358,000	285,000	73,000	45.7	74.8	18.2
Employed.....	335,000	265,000	71,000	42.8	69.8	17.7
Unemployed.....	23,000	20,000	3,000	2.9	5.2	0.7
Not in labor force.....	424,000	96,000	327,000	54.2	25.2	81.3
Keeping house.....	268,000	2,000	266,000	34.2	0.5	66.2
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	52,000	35,000	17,000	6.6	9.2	4.2
Other and not reported.....	104,000	59,000	45,000	13.3	15.5	11.2
14 to 19 years old.....	64,000	28,000	36,000	8.2	7.3	9.0
20 to 64 years old.....	25,000	17,000	8,000	3.2	4.5	2.0
65 years old and over.....	15,000	14,000	1,000	1.9	3.7	0.2
Civilian labor force.....	358,000	285,000	73,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	335,000	265,000	71,000	93.6	93.0	-
At work.....	318,000	254,000	64,000	88.8	89.1	-
35 or more hours.....	279,000	229,000	50,000	77.9	80.4	-
15 to 34 hours.....	31,000	22,000	10,000	8.7	7.7	-
1 to 14 hours.....	7,000	3,000	4,000	2.0	1.1	-
With a job but not at work.....	18,000	11,000	7,000	5.0	3.9	-
Unemployed.....	23,000	20,000	3,000	6.4	7.0	-
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	529,000	275,000	254,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	260,000	213,000	47,000	49.1	77.5	18.5
Civilian labor force.....	259,000	213,000	46,000	49.0	77.5	18.1
Employed.....	252,000	209,000	42,000	47.6	76.0	16.5
Unemployed.....	7,000	4,000	4,000	1.3	1.5	1.6
Not in labor force.....	269,000	62,000	207,000	50.9	22.5	81.5
Keeping house.....	169,000	1,000	168,000	31.9	0.4	66.1
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	30,000	22,000	8,000	5.7	8.0	3.1
Other and not reported.....	71,000	40,000	30,000	13.4	14.5	11.8
14 to 19 years old.....	34,000	28,000	26,000	10.2	10.2	10.2
20 to 64 years old.....	10,000	6,000	4,000	1.9	2.2	1.6
65 years old and over.....	7,000	6,000	1,000	1.3	2.2	0.4
Civilian labor force.....	259,000	213,000	46,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	252,000	209,000	42,000	97.3	98.1	-
At work.....	252,000	209,000	42,000	97.3	98.1	-
35 or more hours.....	210,000	183,000	27,000	81.1	85.9	-
15 to 34 hours.....	32,000	21,000	11,000	12.4	9.9	-
1 to 14 hours.....	10,000	6,000	4,000	3.9	2.8	-
With a job but not at work.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed.....	7,000	4,000	4,000	2.7	1.9	-

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MICHIGAN: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	4,687,000	2,338,000	2,349,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,489,000	1,861,000	628,000	53.1	79.6	26.7
Civilian labor force.....	2,476,000	1,852,000	624,000	52.8	79.2	26.6
Employed.....	2,350,000	1,761,000	590,000	50.1	75.3	25.1
Unemployed.....	125,000	91,000	34,000	2.7	3.9	1.4
Not in labor force.....	2,197,000	476,000	1,721,000	46.9	20.4	73.3
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	4,036,893	2,073,535	1,963,358	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,125,877	1,669,018	456,859	52.7	80.5	23.3
Civilian labor force.....	2,122,277	1,665,418	456,859	52.6	80.3	23.3
Employed.....	1,821,353	1,423,859	397,494	45.1	68.7	20.2
Unemployed.....	300,924	241,559	59,365	7.5	11.6	3.0
Not in labor force.....	1,911,016	404,517	1,506,499	47.3	19.5	76.7

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MICHIGAN: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
Total, 14 years and over..	4,687,000	2,489,000	2,476,000	2,350,000	125,000	2,197,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	1,022,000	444,000	439,000	400,000	40,000	577,000	17.8	32.0
25 to 34 years.....	1,038,000	616,000	614,000	580,000	38,000	421,000	24.7	26.4
35 to 44 years.....	877,000	557,000	553,000	535,000	18,000	320,000	22.4	14.4
45 to 64 years.....	1,297,000	767,000	766,000	737,000	28,000	530,000	30.8	22.4
65 years and over.....	453,000	105,000	104,000	98,000	6,000	349,000	4.2	4.8
Male, 14 years and over....	2,338,000	1,861,000	1,852,000	1,761,000	91,000	476,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	507,000	238,000	233,000	259,000	25,000	220,000	13.5	-
25 to 34 years.....	481,000	445,000	444,000	420,000	24,000	38,000	23.9	-
35 to 44 years.....	488,000	422,000	419,000	406,000	18,000	17,000	22.7	-
45 to 64 years.....	692,000	618,000	617,000	598,000	24,000	74,000	33.2	-
65 years and over.....	219,000	89,000	89,000	88,000	6,000	180,000	4.8	-
Female, 14 years and over...	2,349,000	628,000	624,000	590,000	34,000	1,721,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	515,000	187,000	186,000	141,000	15,000	358,000	25.0	-
25 to 34 years.....	557,000	171,000	170,000	160,000	9,000	386,000	27.2	-
35 to 44 years.....	439,000	135,000	134,000	129,000	5,000	308,000	21.5	-
45 to 64 years.....	605,000	149,000	148,000	144,000	4,000	456,000	28.7	-
65 years and over.....	224,000	16,000	15,000	15,000	-	218,000	2.5	-

Table 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MICHIGAN: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	53.1	79.6	26.7	5.0	4.9	5.4
14 to 19 years.....	29.8	33.7	25.0	14.4	14.5	14.5
20 to 24 years.....	58.8	79.6	36.6	6.3	6.5	5.7
25 to 34 years.....	59.3	92.5	30.7	5.4	5.4	5.3
35 to 44 years.....	68.5	96.3	30.8	3.3	3.1	3.7
45 to 54 years.....	62.9	94.8	28.4	3.0	3.0	4.1
55 to 64 years.....	54.3	83.1	19.6	4.6	5.1	2.0
65 years and over.....	23.2	40.6	6.8	5.8	6.7	-

Table 8.—CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MICHIGAN: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,350,000	1,761,000	590,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,801,000	1,329,000	472,000	76.6	75.5	80.0
Government workers.....	199,000	120,000	80,000	8.5	6.8	13.6
Self-employed workers.....	328,000	301,000	27,000	14.0	17.1	4.6
Unpaid family workers.....	22,000	10,000	12,000	0.9	0.6	2.0
1940						
Employed.....	1,821,358	1,423,859	397,494	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,339,919	1,029,758	310,161	73.6	72.3	78.0
Government workers.....	139,941	84,288	49,653	7.4	5.9	12.5
Self-employed workers.....	309,816	282,022	27,794	17.0	19.8	7.0
Unpaid family workers.....	37,677	27,791	9,886	2.1	2.0	2.5

Table 9.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MICHIGAN: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,350,000	1,761,000	590,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	183,000	110,000	73,000	7.8	6.2	12.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	122,000	119,000	2,000	5.2	6.8	0.3
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm...	194,000	175,000	19,000	8.3	9.9	3.2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	268,000	100,000	169,000	11.4	5.7	28.6
Sales workers.....	160,000	95,000	66,000	6.8	5.4	11.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	384,000	374,000	10,000	16.3	21.2	1.7
Operatives and kindred workers.....	630,000	519,000	111,000	26.8	29.5	18.8
Private household workers.....	44,000	1,000	43,000	1.9	0.1	7.3
Service workers, except private household....	168,000	96,000	72,000	7.1	5.5	12.2
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	31,000	27,000	4,000	1.3	1.5	0.7
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	15,000	10,000	5,000	0.6	0.6	0.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	113,000	109,000	4,000	4.8	6.2	0.7
Occupation not reported.....	36,000	24,000	12,000	1.5	1.4	2.0
1940						
Employed.....	1,821,358	1,423,859	397,494	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	139,640	84,164	55,476	7.7	5.9	14.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	144,166	140,964	3,202	7.9	9.9	0.8
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm...	138,952	124,662	14,290	7.6	8.8	3.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	182,466	88,217	94,249	10.0	6.2	23.7
Sales workers.....	118,118	81,862	36,251	6.5	5.7	9.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	280,738	275,552	5,181	15.4	19.4	1.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	418,898	355,379	63,459	23.0	25.0	16.0
Private household workers.....	59,768	1,751	58,012	3.3	0.1	14.6
Service workers, except private household....	131,321	76,850	54,471	7.2	5.4	13.7
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	40,126	39,549	577	2.2	2.8	0.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	26,175	24,857	1,318	1.4	1.7	0.3
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	124,426	118,603	5,823	6.8	8.3	1.5
Occupation not reported.....	16,534	11,449	5,185	0.9	0.8	1.8

Table 10.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MICHIGAN: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	123,000	91,000	33,000	100.0	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	3,000	2,000	1,000	2.4	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	12,000	5,000	7,000	9.8	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers.....	17,000	17,000	1,000	13.8	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	32,000	28,000	4,000	26.0	-	-
Service workers, including private household.	20,000	9,000	11,000	16.3	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	16,000	15,000	1,000	13.0	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	24,000	14,000	9,000	19.5	-	-

Table 11.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MICHIGAN: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,350,000	1,761,000	590,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	172,000	161,000	11,000	7.3	9.1	1.9
Mining.....	10,000	10,000	-	0.4	0.6	-
Construction.....	120,000	118,000	2,000	5.1	6.7	0.3
Manufacturing.....	970,000	817,000	153,000	41.3	46.4	25.9
Durable goods.....	792,000	684,000	108,000	33.7	38.8	18.3
Nondurable goods.....	160,000	119,000	41,000	6.8	6.8	6.9
Not specified manufacturing.....	18,000	14,000	4,000	0.8	0.8	0.7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	148,000	121,000	27,000	6.3	6.9	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	407,000	281,000	146,000	17.3	14.8	24.7
Service industries.....	416,000	200,000	216,000	17.7	11.4	36.6
All other industries.....	70,000	51,000	19,000	3.0	2.9	8.2
Industry not reported.....	38,000	22,000	15,000	1.6	1.2	2.5
1940						
Employed.....	1,821,353	1,423,659	397,494	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	213,950	208,463	5,487	11.7	14.6	1.4
Mining.....	15,846	15,679	167	0.9	1.1	-
Construction.....	73,144	71,809	1,335	4.0	5.0	0.3
Manufacturing.....	699,993	613,849	86,144	38.4	43.1	21.7
Durable goods.....	554,145	501,479	52,666	30.4	35.2	13.2
Nondurable goods.....	133,856	102,545	31,311	7.3	7.2	7.9
Not specified manufacturing.....	11,992	9,825	2,167	0.7	0.7	0.5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	99,625	87,140	12,485	5.5	6.1	3.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	295,748	207,873	87,875	16.2	14.6	22.1
Service industries.....	347,665	162,683	184,982	19.1	11.4	46.5
All other industries.....	51,977	41,463	10,514	2.9	2.9	2.6
Industry not reported.....	23,405	14,900	8,505	1.3	1.0	2.1

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR MICHIGAN, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	2,074,000	1,619,000	1,875,000	1,442,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	1,954,000	1,531,000	1,770,000	1,365,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	221,000	86,000	195,000	72,000	11.3	5.6	11.0	5.3
\$500 to \$999.....	132,000	68,000	111,000	49,000	6.8	4.4	6.3	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	113,000	67,000	96,000	51,000	5.8	4.4	5.4	3.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	104,000	76,000	85,000	58,000	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	153,000	116,000	131,000	94,000	7.8	7.6	7.4	6.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	188,000	144,000	167,000	125,000	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	230,000	198,000	213,000	181,000	11.8	12.9	12.0	13.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	175,000	154,000	164,000	153,000	9.0	10.7	9.3	11.2
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	153,000	141,000	144,000	132,000	7.8	9.2	8.1	9.7
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	91,000	90,000	89,000	87,000	4.7	5.9	5.0	6.4
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	166,000	159,000	160,000	153,000	8.5	10.4	9.0	11.2
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	97,000	95,000	91,000	89,000	5.0	6.2	5.1	6.5
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	83,000	82,000	79,000	79,000	4.2	5.4	4.5	5.8
\$10,00 and over.....	48,000	45,000	45,000	42,000	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.1
Income not reported.....	119,000	88,000	105,000	77,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$3,143	\$3,532	\$3,235	\$3,672	-	-	-	-

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

April 8, 1951

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Series PC-6, No. 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF MISSOURI

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Missouri during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Missouri shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of Missouri increased by 170,336 in the last decade, rising from 3,784,664 on April 1, 1940, to 3,955,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) All of this gain must have been due to an excess of births over deaths, inasmuch as additional information indicates that there was a net migration out of the State during the decade. The rate of growth, 5 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except the periods 1930 to 1940 and 1910 to 1920. The urban population was 2,432,000 in 1950, or 61 percent of the whole, whereas the rural popu-

lation was 1,522,000, or 39 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 832,000 were living on farms and 690,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition, the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 245,477 to 315,000, a considerable gain during the decade, and constituted 8 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 3,539,187 in 1940 to 3,640,000 in 1950, a 3-percent gain.

The average size of household in Missouri was 3.2 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.5 persons in 1940. This decrease in

P R E L I M I N A R Y

average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 2,051,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 68 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 62 percent in 1940. Of the 970,000 married couples in the State, 40,000, or 4 percent, did not have their own household, but were sharing the homes of others. This was lower than the corresponding proportion for 1940, 6 percent.

The State contained 1,077,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 305,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 27 percent, was much higher than the 5-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. At the same time, rates of increase in several of the oldest age groups exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population rose from 31.2 years in 1940 to about 33.7 years in 1950.

In 1950, 666,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 715,275 in 1940. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 81 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old about the same proportion, 80 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 19 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 12 percent in 1940. In this group the increase reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and

over, 18 percent, or 689,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 424,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 265,000, or 7 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State, or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about relatively little change in the size of the labor force in Missouri. An estimated 1,546,000 residents of Missouri 14 years of age and over were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces in 1950, approximately the same as the 1,521,086 in the labor force 10 years earlier.

There has been, however, a significant increase in the proportion of women in the labor force, matched by a decline in the proportion for men. An estimated 434,000 women, or 28 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 353,597, or 24 percent, in 1940. The 1,112,000 male workers in 1950 constituted 76 percent of the men of working age. In 1940 the male labor force of about the same size, 1,167,489, represented approximately 80 percent of the males 14 years old and over. The decline in the proportion in the labor force was greatest for males 20 to 24 years old, reflecting the considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 33 percent of the women living in urban places in the State were in the labor force, as compared with 22 percent for rural-nonfarm and 16 percent for rural-farm women. For men, the pattern of urban-rural differences differed from that observed for women. Approximately 84 percent of the rural-farm male residents were in the labor force; the percentage for males in urban centers was 76 percent and for rural-nonfarm residents only 67 percent. (See table 4.)

Proportionately fewer of the labor force members in the State were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 54,000 workers, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 223,992 persons or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed. (See table 5.) In 1950, unemployed persons tended to be concentrated in the unskilled laborers group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Missouri reached a total of 1,491,000 in 1950,

or 15 percent above the 1940 Census level. Although most of the 200,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 91,596 in 1940 to 134,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 128,958 to 172,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 95,029 to 128,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 16 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 313,000 of Missouri's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 70,000 over 1940. More than half of this increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 50,000 to a level of 292,000. Gains in employment also occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. The number of persons engaged in agriculture, on the other hand, tended to decrease over the 10-year period. In general, however, the proportion of employed workers in each of the various broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for agriculture, which showed a marked decline in relative importance. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Missouri was \$2,516. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,181). Approximately 47 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 11 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 1,475,000 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (890,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the

responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 169,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 186,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 224,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,¹ and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions)

¹ Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in the other States.

classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, and tourist courts were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions,

hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with nonrelatives only. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.²

² See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are

included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,800 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 930 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there

may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the Census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
25,000.....	8,000	1,000,000.....	43,000
50,000.....	11,000	2,000,000.....	50,000
100,000.....	16,000	3,000,000.....	42,000
250,000.....	24,000		
500,000.....	33,000	3,500,000.....	32,000

To illustrate, there were an estimated 395,000 persons under 5 years of age in Missouri in 1950. The sampling variability is about 29,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that

the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 366,000 and 424,000.

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the

1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,955,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
2 or 98	3.1	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
5 or 95	4.9	3.4	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	6.7	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8
25 or 75	9.7	6.8	4.3	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1
50	11.1	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.3

To illustrate, of the estimated 1,930,000 males in Missouri, 10.5 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.1 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 9.4 percent and 11.6 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the

variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution					
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	
							1950	1940				
Total population.....	3,955,000	3,784,664	4.5	2,432,000	690,000	882,000	100.0	-	-	61.5	17.4	21.0
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COLOR												
Total.....	3,955,000	3,784,664	4.5	2,432,000	690,000	882,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	3,640,000	3,539,187	2.8	2,155,000	679,000	805,000	92.0	93.5	88.6	98.4	96.8	
Nonwhite.....	315,000	245,477	28.3	277,000	11,000	27,000	8.0	6.5	11.4	1.6	3.2	
Male.....	1,930,000	1,881,252	2.6	1,162,000	345,000	424,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White.....	1,775,000	1,760,939	0.8	1,027,000	340,000	408,000	92.0	93.6	88.4	98.6	96.2	
Nonwhite.....	155,000	120,313	29.7	135,000	5,000	16,000	8.1	6.4	11.6	1.4	3.8	
Female.....	2,024,000	1,903,412	6.3	1,271,000	345,000	409,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
White.....	1,865,000	1,778,248	4.9	1,128,000	339,000	398,000	92.1	93.4	88.7	98.3	97.3	
Nonwhite.....	159,000	125,164	27.0	142,000	6,000	11,000	7.9	6.6	11.2	1.7	2.7	
AGE												
Total.....	3,955,000	3,784,664	4.5	2,432,000	690,000	882,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years.....	395,000	279,471	41.3	244,000	66,000	86,000	10.0	7.4	10.0	9.6	10.8	
5 to 9 years.....	326,000	289,988	12.4	185,000	65,000	76,000	8.2	7.7	7.6	9.4	9.1	
10 to 14 years.....	265,000	316,184	-16.2	137,000	46,000	82,000	6.7	8.4	5.6	6.7	9.9	
15 to 24 years.....	504,000	639,279	-21.2	309,000	91,000	104,000	12.7	16.9	12.7	13.2	12.5	
25 to 34 years.....	560,000	593,854	-5.7	382,000	91,000	87,000	14.2	15.7	15.7	13.2	10.5	
35 to 44 years.....	566,000	532,796	6.2	373,000	86,000	107,000	14.3	14.1	15.3	12.5	12.9	
45 to 64 years.....	913,000	807,347	13.1	563,000	147,000	208,000	23.1	21.3	23.1	21.3	24.4	
65 years and over.....	426,000	325,745	30.8	240,000	99,000	87,000	10.8	8.6	9.9	14.3	10.5	
Median age.....years..	33.7	31.2	-	33.9	33.5	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	
21 years and over.....	2,672,000	2,501,472	6.8	1,699,000	460,000	513,000	67.6	66.1	69.9	66.7	61.7	
Male.....	1,930,000	1,881,252	2.6	1,162,000	345,000	424,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years.....	203,000	142,003	43.0	127,000	35,000	42,000	10.5	7.5	10.9	10.1	9.9	
5 to 9 years.....	158,000	147,274	7.3	86,000	31,000	40,000	8.2	7.7	7.6	9.4	9.1	
10 to 14 years.....	141,000	160,353	-12.1	73,000	25,000	33,000	7.3	8.4	5.6	6.7	9.9	
15 to 24 years.....	242,000	314,678	-23.1	137,000	46,000	82,000	12.7	16.9	12.7	13.2	12.5	
25 to 34 years.....	266,000	288,547	-7.8	182,000	51,000	59,000	13.7	15.7	15.7	13.2	10.5	
35 to 44 years.....	275,000	261,544	5.1	182,000	41,000	49,000	14.3	14.1	15.3	12.5	12.9	
45 to 64 years.....	443,000	406,045	9.1	278,000	79,000	107,000	23.1	21.3	23.1	21.3	24.4	
65 years and over.....	203,000	160,808	26.2	127,000	35,000	42,000	10.5	7.5	10.9	10.1	9.9	
Median age.....years..	33.3	31.1	-	33.9	33.5	32.8	-	-	-	-	-	
21 years and over.....	1,286,000	1,233,772	4.2	794,000	229,000	262,000	66.6	65.6	68.3	66.4	61.8	
Female.....	2,024,000	1,903,412	6.3	1,271,000	345,000	409,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Under 5 years.....	193,000	137,468	40.4	117,000	31,000	44,000	9.5	7.2	9.2	9.0	10.8	
5 to 9 years.....	168,000	142,714	17.7	99,000	34,000	36,000	8.3	7.5	7.8	9.9	8.8	
10 to 14 years.....	125,000	155,831	-19.8	57,000	25,000	42,000	6.2	8.2	4.5	7.2	10.3	
15 to 24 years.....	261,000	324,601	-19.6	169,000	41,000	51,000	12.9	17.1	13.3	11.9	12.5	
25 to 34 years.....	294,000	305,307	-3.7	201,000	43,000	50,000	14.5	16.0	15.8	12.5	12.2	
35 to 44 years.....	292,000	271,252	7.6	202,000	41,000	49,000	14.4	14.3	15.9	11.9	12.0	
45 to 64 years.....	469,000	401,802	16.9	294,000	79,000	97,000	23.2	21.1	23.1	22.9	23.7	
65 years and over.....	223,000	164,937	35.2	132,000	51,000	40,000	11.0	8.7	10.4	14.8	9.8	
Median age.....years..	34.0	31.3	-	34.6	34.7	31.3	-	-	-	-	-	
21 years and over.....	1,386,000	1,267,700	9.3	904,000	231,000	250,000	68.5	66.6	71.1	67.0	61.1	

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,458,000	1,464,752	-0.5	886,000	262,000	310,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	339,000	463,079	-26.8	200,000	65,000	74,000	23.3	31.6	22.6	24.8	23.9
Married.....	1,013,000	910,847	11.2	620,000	177,000	216,000	69.5	62.2	70.0	67.6	69.7
Widowed or divorced.....	105,000	90,826	15.6	65,000	21,000	19,000	7.2	6.2	7.3	8.0	6.1
Female, 14 years and over....	1,564,000	1,499,430	4.3	1,007,000	261,000	296,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	280,000	373,528	-25.0	181,000	44,000	55,000	17.9	24.9	18.0	16.9	18.6
Married.....	1,038,000	910,827	14.0	649,000	174,000	216,000	66.4	60.7	64.4	66.7	73.0
Widowed or divorced.....	245,000	215,075	13.9	177,000	43,000	25,000	15.7	14.3	17.6	16.5	8.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	1,095,000	1,245,451	-12.1	631,000	202,000	262,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	666,000	715,275	-6.9	374,000	121,000	171,000	60.8	57.4	59.3	59.9	65.3
Not enrolled in school.....	428,000	530,176	-19.3	256,000	81,000	91,000	39.1	42.6	40.6	40.1	34.7
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	538,000	541,011	-0.6	296,000	101,000	141,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	436,000	464,079	-6.1	240,000	82,000	114,000	81.0	85.8	81.1	81.2	80.9
Not enrolled in school.....	102,000	76,932	32.6	56,000	19,000	27,000	19.0	14.2	18.9	18.8	19.1
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	205,000	265,197	-22.7	101,000	37,000	67,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	164,000	198,833	-17.5	85,000	28,000	52,000	80.0	75.0	84.2	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	41,000	66,364	-38.2	16,000	9,000	15,000	20.0	25.0	15.8	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	352,000	439,243	-19.9	234,000	64,000	54,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	66,000	52,363	26.0	49,000	12,000	6,000	18.8	11.9	20.9	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	285,000	386,880	-26.3	185,000	52,000	49,000	81.0	88.1	79.1	-	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	970,000	869,366	11.6	586,000	172,000	211,000
With own household.....	929,000	816,543	13.8	558,000	168,000	203,000
Without own household.....	40,000	52,823	-24.3	28,000	4,000	8,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	95.8	93.9	-	95.2	97.7	96.2
Without own household.....	4.1	6.1	-	4.8	2.3	3.8
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	1,381,000	(1)	-	895,000	241,000	245,000
Families.....	1,077,000	(1)	-	667,000	188,000	222,000
Unrelated individuals.....	305,000	(1)	-	227,000	52,000	25,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	1,203,000	1,070,909	12.3	745,000	221,000	238,000
Population in household.....	3,802,000	3,699,349	2.8	2,309,000	861,000	832,000
Population per household.....	3.2	3.5	-	3.1	3.0	3.5

¹ Data not available.

5/11/11

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	3,880,000	2,384,000	679,000	817,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	3,128,000	1,914,000	529,000	686,000	80.6	80.3	77.9	84.0
Different house, same county.....	424,000	267,000	83,000	74,000	10.9	11.2	12.2	9.1
Different county or abroad.....	265,000	151,000	63,000	51,000	6.8	6.8	9.3	6.2
Residence not reported.....	63,000	51,000	5,000	6,000	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.7

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,021,000	1,458,000	1,564,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,546,000	1,112,000	434,000	51.2	76.3	27.7
Civilian labor force.....	1,545,000	1,111,000	434,000	51.1	76.2	27.7
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	49.4	73.5	26.8
Unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	1.8	2.7	1.0
Not in labor force.....	1,475,000	345,000	1,130,000	48.8	23.7	72.3
Keeping house.....	895,000	6,000	890,000	29.6	0.4	56.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	224,000	139,000	85,000	7.4	9.5	5.4
Other and not reported.....	355,000	201,000	154,000	11.8	13.8	9.8
14 to 19 years old.....	186,000	97,000	90,000	6.2	6.7	5.8
20 to 64 years old.....	113,000	66,000	47,000	3.7	4.5	3.0
65 years old and over.....	56,000	39,000	17,000	1.9	2.7	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	1,545,000	1,111,000	434,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	96.5	96.5	96.5
At work.....	1,459,000	1,052,000	407,000	94.4	94.7	93.8
35 hours or more.....	1,259,000	937,000	322,000	81.5	84.3	74.2
15 to 34 hours.....	161,000	91,000	71,000	10.4	8.2	16.4
1 to 14 hours.....	39,000	25,000	14,000	2.5	2.3	3.2
With a job but not at work.....	33,000	20,000	13,000	2.1	1.8	3.0
Unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	3.5	3.5	3.5
Experienced workers.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	3.5	3.5	3.5
New workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,892,000	886,000	1,007,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,008,000	677,000	331,000	53.3	76.4	32.9
Civilian labor force.....	1,007,000	676,000	331,000	53.2	76.3	32.9
Employed.....	967,000	647,000	320,000	51.1	73.0	31.8
Unemployed.....	40,000	29,000	11,000	2.1	3.3	1.1
Not in labor force.....	884,000	209,000	676,000	46.7	23.6	67.1
Keeping house.....	539,000	3,000	535,000	28.5	0.3	53.1
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	128,000	80,000	48,000	6.8	9.0	4.8
Other and not reported.....	218,000	125,000	93,000	11.5	14.1	9.1
14 to 19 years old.....	103,000	57,000	46,000	5.4	6.4	4.6
20 to 64 years old.....	79,000	45,000	35,000	4.2	5.1	3.5
65 years old and over.....	36,000	24,000	12,000	1.9	2.7	1.2
Civilian labor force.....	1,007,000	676,000	331,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	967,000	647,000	320,000	96.0	95.7	96.7
At work.....	947,000	635,000	312,000	94.0	93.9	94.3
35 hours or more.....	850,000	591,000	259,000	84.4	87.4	78.2
15 to 34 hours.....	78,000	35,000	43,000	7.7	5.2	13.0
1 to 14 hours.....	19,000	9,000	9,000	1.9	1.3	2.7
With a job but not at work.....	20,000	12,000	8,000	2.0	1.8	2.4
Unemployed.....	40,000	29,000	11,000	4.0	4.3	3.3

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	528,000	262,000	261,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	232,000	176,000	56,000	44.4	67.2	21.5
Civilian labor force.....	232,000	176,000	56,000	44.4	67.2	21.5
Employed.....	224,000	169,000	54,000	42.8	64.5	20.7
Unemployed.....	8,000	7,000	1,000	1.5	2.7	0.4
Not in labor force.....	292,000	87,000	205,000	55.8	33.2	78.5
Keeping house.....	153,000	2,000	150,000	29.3	0.8	57.5
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	68,000	42,000	26,000	13.0	16.0	10.0
Other and not reported.....	71,000	42,000	29,000	13.6	16.0	11.1
14 to 19 years old.....	34,000	17,000	17,000	6.5	6.5	6.5
20 to 64 years old.....	23,000	16,000	7,000	4.4	6.1	2.7
65 years old and over.....	15,000	10,000	5,000	2.9	3.8	1.9
Civilian labor force.....	232,000	176,000	56,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	224,000	169,000	54,000	96.6	96.0	-
At work.....	216,000	164,000	52,000	93.1	93.2	-
35 hours or more.....	179,000	139,000	40,000	77.2	79.0	-
15 to 34 hours.....	27,000	19,000	8,000	11.6	10.8	-
1 to 14 hours.....	10,000	6,000	4,000	4.3	3.4	-
With a job but not at work.....	8,000	5,000	3,000	3.4	2.8	-
Unemployed.....	8,000	7,000	1,000	3.4	4.0	-
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	606,000	310,000	296,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	307,000	260,000	47,000	50.7	83.9	15.9
Civilian labor force.....	306,000	259,000	47,000	50.5	83.5	15.9
Employed.....	301,000	256,000	45,000	49.7	82.6	15.2
Unemployed.....	5,000	3,000	2,000	0.8	1.0	0.7
Not in labor force.....	299,000	50,000	249,000	49.3	16.1	84.1
Keeping house.....	204,000	-	204,000	33.7	-	68.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	29,000	17,000	12,000	4.8	5.5	4.1
Other and not reported.....	66,000	33,000	33,000	10.9	10.6	11.1
14 to 19 years old.....	50,000	23,000	27,000	8.3	7.4	9.1
20 to 64 years old.....	11,000	5,000	5,000	1.8	1.6	1.7
65 years old and over.....	6,000	5,000	1,000	1.0	1.6	0.3
Civilian labor force.....	306,000	259,000	47,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	301,000	256,000	45,000	98.4	98.8	-
At work.....	296,000	252,000	44,000	96.7	97.3	-
35 hours or more.....	229,000	207,000	23,000	74.8	79.9	-
15 to 34 hours.....	56,000	36,000	20,000	18.3	13.9	-
1 to 14 hours.....	10,000	9,000	1,000	3.3	3.5	-
With a job but not at work.....	5,000	3,000	1,000	1.6	1.2	-
Unemployed.....	5,000	3,000	2,000	1.6	1.2	-

Table 5.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	3,021,000	1,458,000	1,564,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,546,000	1,112,000	434,000	51.2	76.3	27.7
Civilian labor force.....	1,545,000	1,111,000	434,000	51.1	76.2	27.7
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	49.4	73.5	26.8
Unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	1.8	2.7	1.0
Not in labor force.....	1,475,000	345,000	1,130,000	48.8	23.7	72.3
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	2,964,182	1,464,752	1,499,430	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,521,086	1,167,489	353,597	51.3	79.7	23.6
Civilian labor force.....	1,519,986	1,166,389	353,597	51.3	79.6	23.6
Employed.....	1,295,994	987,541	308,453	43.7	67.4	20.6
Unemployed.....	223,992	178,948	45,144	7.6	12.2	3.0
Not in labor force.....	1,443,096	297,263	1,145,833	48.7	20.3	76.4

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
Total, 14 years and over..	3,021,000	1,546,000	1,545,000	1,491,000	54,000	1,475,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	556,000	238,000	237,000	219,000	18,000	319,000	15.4	-
25 to 34 years.....	560,000	329,000	328,000	320,000	8,000	231,000	21.3	-
35 to 44 years.....	566,000	358,000	358,000	350,000	8,000	208,000	23.2	-
45 to 54 years.....	918,000	522,000	521,000	505,000	17,000	391,000	33.8	-
55 years and over.....	426,000	100,000	100,000	98,000	2,000	325,000	6.5	-
Male, 14 years and over....	1,458,000	1,112,000	1,111,000	1,072,000	39,000	345,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	271,000	149,000	148,000	137,000	12,000	122,000	13.4	-
25 to 34 years.....	266,000	242,000	242,000	236,000	6,000	24,000	21.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	275,000	253,000	253,000	247,000	6,000	22,000	22.8	-
45 to 54 years.....	443,000	385,000	385,000	371,000	14,000	58,000	34.6	-
55 years and over.....	208,000	83,000	83,000	81,000	2,000	120,000	7.5	-
Female, 14 years and over...	1,564,000	434,000	434,000	419,000	15,000	1,130,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	286,000	89,000	89,000	83,000	6,000	197,000	20.5	-
25 to 34 years.....	294,000	86,000	86,000	84,000	2,000	208,000	19.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	292,000	105,000	105,000	103,000	2,000	187,000	24.2	-
45 to 54 years.....	469,000	137,000	137,000	134,000	3,000	383,000	31.6	-
55 years and over.....	228,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	205,000	3.9	-

Table 7.—PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	51.2	76.3	27.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
14 to 19 years.....	30.9	35.9	26.5	9.6	9.1	10.0
20 to 24 years.....	56.5	79.7	36.3	5.6	6.4	4.1
25 to 34 years.....	58.8	91.0	29.3	2.4	2.5	3.5
35 to 44 years.....	63.3	92.0	36.0	2.2	2.4	1.9
45 to 54 years.....	60.3	91.0	32.8	2.8	3.5	1.2
55 to 54 years.....	58.6	82.4	24.7	3.4	3.3	3.7
65 years and over.....	28.5	40.9	7.6	3.0	2.4	-

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	991,000	672,000	319,000	66.5	62.7	76.1
Government workers.....	134,000	86,000	48,000	9.0	8.0	11.5
Self-employed workers.....	321,000	297,000	25,000	21.5	27.7	6.0
Unpaid family workers.....	45,000	17,000	27,000	3.0	1.6	6.4
1940						
Employed.....	1,295,994	987,541	308,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	804,191	565,669	238,522	62.1	57.3	77.3
Government workers.....	91,596	58,145	33,451	7.1	5.9	10.8
Self-employed workers.....	358,105	330,672	27,433	27.6	33.5	8.9
Unpaid family workers.....	42,102	33,055	9,047	3.2	3.3	2.9

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	128,000	77,000	51,000	8.6	7.2	12.2
Farmers and farm managers.....	188,000	185,000	3,000	12.6	17.3	0.7
Managers, officials, and proprs. exc. farm...	120,000	101,000	20,000	8.0	9.4	4.8
Clerical and kindred workers.....	174,000	71,000	103,000	11.7	6.6	24.6
Sales workers.....	109,000	72,000	37,000	7.3	6.7	8.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	172,000	166,000	6,000	11.5	15.5	1.4
Operatives and kindred workers.....	255,000	181,000	75,000	17.1	16.9	17.9
Private household workers.....	30,000	-	29,000	2.0	-	6.9
Service workers, except private household....	118,000	59,000	59,000	7.9	5.5	14.1
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	48,000	46,000	1,000	3.2	4.3	0.2
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	35,000	15,000	20,000	2.3	1.4	4.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	89,000	85,000	4,000	6.0	7.9	1.0
Occupation not reported.....	24,000	14,000	10,000	1.6	1.3	2.4
1940						
Employed.....	1,295,994	987,541	308,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	95,029	55,659	39,370	7.3	5.6	12.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	214,612	210,361	4,251	16.6	21.2	1.4
Managers, officials, and proprs. exc. farm...	112,774	99,094	13,690	8.7	10.0	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	132,335	62,613	69,722	10.2	6.3	22.6
Sales workers.....	90,640	68,090	22,550	7.0	6.9	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	129,958	125,682	3,276	10.0	12.7	1.1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	205,046	147,017	59,029	15.9	14.9	19.1
Private household workers.....	51,343	2,399	48,944	4.0	0.2	15.9
Service workers, except private household....	96,040	56,546	39,494	7.4	5.7	12.8
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	54,840	54,169	671	4.2	5.5	0.2
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	32,385	30,568	1,817	2.5	3.1	0.6
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	71,811	69,491	2,320	5.5	7.0	0.8
Occupation not reported.....	9,181	5,862	3,319	0.7	0.6	1.1

Table 10.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	54,000	39,000	15,000	-	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	6,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, kindred workers.....	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	8,000	5,000	3,000	-	-	-
Service workers, including private household	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	12,000	11,000	1,000	-	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	16,000	12,000	4,000	-	-	-

Table 11.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR MISSOURI: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,491,000	1,072,000	419,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	277,000	251,000	26,000	18.6	23.4	6.2
Mining.....	10,000	9,000	-	0.7	0.8	-
Construction.....	75,000	74,000	1,000	5.0	6.9	0.2
Manufacturing.....	313,000	222,000	91,000	21.0	20.7	21.7
Durable goods.....	131,000	107,000	23,000	8.8	10.0	5.5
Nondurable goods.....	179,000	112,000	67,000	12.0	10.4	16.0
Not specified manufacturing.....	3,000	3,000	1,000	0.2	0.3	0.2
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	135,000	118,000	17,000	9.1	11.0	4.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	292,000	192,000	100,000	19.6	17.9	23.9
Service industries.....	300,000	140,000	160,000	20.1	13.1	35.2
All other industries.....	62,000	49,000	13,000	4.2	4.6	3.1
Industry not reported.....	27,000	16,000	10,000	1.8	1.5	2.4
1940						
Employed.....	1,295,994	987,541	308,453	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	305,488	298,281	7,207	23.6	30.2	2.3
Mining.....	12,458	12,326	132	1.0	1.2	-
Construction.....	56,498	55,649	844	4.4	5.6	0.3
Manufacturing.....	244,904	179,997	64,907	18.9	18.2	21.0
Durable goods.....	93,946	84,243	9,703	7.2	8.5	3.1
Nondurable goods.....	149,167	98,790	50,377	11.4	9.5	17.6
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,791	1,964	827	0.2	0.2	0.3
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	98,262	87,372	10,890	7.6	8.8	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	238,154	172,295	65,859	18.4	17.4	21.4
Service industries.....	284,058	137,744	146,314	21.9	13.9	47.4
All other industries.....	38,390	31,227	7,163	3.0	3.2	2.3
Industry not reported.....	17,787	12,650	5,137	1.4	1.3	1.7

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Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR MISSOURI, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	1,381,000	1,077,000	1,185,000	855,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	1,276,000	996,000	1,042,000	785,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	221,000	117,000	166,000	74,000	17.3	11.7	15.9	9.4
\$500 to \$999.....	166,000	107,000	117,000	64,000	13.0	10.7	11.2	8.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	121,000	82,000	98,000	58,000	9.5	8.2	8.9	7.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	95,000	75,000	78,000	55,000	7.4	7.5	7.0	7.0
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	134,000	114,000	108,000	69,000	10.5	11.4	10.4	11.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	108,000	94,000	95,000	60,000	8.5	9.4	9.1	10.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	102,000	92,000	91,000	62,000	8.0	9.2	8.7	10.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	84,000	75,000	73,000	65,000	6.6	7.5	7.0	8.3
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	69,000	65,000	61,000	57,000	5.4	6.5	5.9	7.3
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	40,000	38,000	34,000	33,000	3.1	3.8	3.3	4.2
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	54,000	54,000	51,000	51,000	4.2	5.4	4.9	6.5
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	29,000	29,000	28,000	28,000	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	34,000	34,000	35,000	33,000	2.7	3.4	3.2	4.2
\$10,000 and over.....	21,000	19,000	19,000	17,000	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.2
Income not reported.....	106,000	81,000	93,000	70,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,131	\$2,516	\$2,333	\$2,828	-	-	-	-

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1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

May 13, 1951

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of New Jersey during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of New Jersey shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of New Jersey increased by 674,850 in the last decade, rising from 4,160,165 on April 1, 1940 to 4,835,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain represents the second highest numerical population growth between successive censuses, the highest occurring between 1920 and 1930. Most of this gain was due to the excess in numbers of births over deaths during the decade. However, the rate of growth, 16 percent, was lower than that in any decade during the preceding century except the period 1930 to 1940. The urban population was

4,186,000 in 1950, or 87 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 649,000, or 13 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") A classification of the rural population by farm residence will be available from the later tabulations.

One of the population trends of widespread public interest which seems to be confirmed by the preliminary census results is the rising proportion of females. According to the estimates based on the sample, the proportion of females in the total population of New Jersey was higher in the 1950 Census than ever before. In 1950 there were 92.2 males for every 100 females, as contrasted with 99.0 males for every 100 females in 1940. Females outnumbered males in the urban population whereas in rural areas the groups were about equal. The decline in the sex ratio of the State population has been in process since 1910.

The nonwhite population rose from 229,078 to 278,000 during the decade, and constituted 6 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 3,931,087 in 1940 to 4,557,000 in 1950, a 16 percent gain. The preliminary 1950 figure for the nonwhite population is subject to considerable sampling variability. Therefore, it is not yet certain that the rate of increase was actually greater than that of the white population; but other evidence also suggests that the nonwhite population did grow faster.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

The average size of household in New Jersey was 3.5 persons in 1950 as compared with 3.7 persons in 1940. (See table 2.) This decrease in average household size resulted from the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 2,421,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 65 percent were married, as compared with 58 percent in 1940. Of the 1,122,000 married couples in the State, 87,000, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others. The corresponding proportion for 1940 was the same, 8 percent.

The State contained 1,246,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 335,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 57 percent, was much higher than the 16 percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. At the same time, the rate of increase for the age group 65 years old and over, 46 percent, exceeded that for the total population. As a consequence, the median age of the total population rose from 31.5 years in 1940 to about 32.5 years in 1950.

In 1950, 1,328,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number in 1940, 1,370,522, was about the same. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 81 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a similar proportion, 86 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 18 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 12 percent in 1940. In this group the increase reflects in part the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 12 percent, or 575,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number 341,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 234,000, or 5 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size of the labor force in New Jersey. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 11 percent. An estimated 2,054,000 residents of New Jersey 14 years old and over were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 1,857,340 ten years earlier. (See table 5.)

This expansion was solely the result of the increase in population in the State; the proportion of persons in the labor force in 1950 did not differ from that recorded in the previous census. In both 1940 and 1950 approximately 81 percent of the males 14 years old and over were in the labor force; the proportion for women was 31 percent in both years. The number of men and women in the labor force each increased by approximately 100,000 over this 10-year period to total 1,430,000 and 624,000, respectively, in 1950.

Proportionately fewer of the labor force members in the State were unemployed than had been the case in 1940. In April 1950, 110,000 workers, or 6 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 288,281 persons, or approximately 16 percent of the workers, were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 approximately 14,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operatives group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in New Jersey reached a total of 1,900,000 in 1950, or 21 percent above 1940. Although most of the 340,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 115,618 in 1940 to 176,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers and

semiskilled operatives. There was also a substantial rise from 227,134 to 280,000 in the number of employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers. This increase is of special significance because the skilled craftsmen group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 144,217 to 198,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 13 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 699,000 of New Jersey's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 130,000 over 1940. Considerably more than half of this increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 74,000 to a 1950 level of 339,000. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction, service, and public utility industries. In general, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was about the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in New Jersey was \$3,684. The median for families and unrelated individuals combined was somewhat lower (\$3,222). Approximately 28 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 25 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 1,692,000 persons 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (1,068,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category outside the labor force. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included, primarily, seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 216,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 231,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 169,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, towns,¹ and villages; (b) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more; and (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian

¹ Except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are minor civil divisions of counties and are not necessarily densely settled centers like the towns in the other States.

or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with nonrelatives only. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other persons unrelated to him, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of

hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation

of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.² These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940

were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition the qualifications

² See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 9,000 persons selected from those enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 650 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
25,000.....	8,000	2,000,000.....	54,000
50,000.....	11,000	2,500,000.....	55,000
100,000.....	16,000	3,000,000.....	54,000
250,000.....	24,000	3,500,000.....	49,000
500,000.....	34,000	4,000,000.....	42,000
1,000,000.....	45,000	4,500,000.....	28,000
1,500,000.....	51,000		

To illustrate, there are an estimated 481,000 persons under 5 years of age in the State. The sampling variability is about 33,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 448,000 and 514,000.

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	Total population
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:					
2 or 98	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3
5 or 95	3.5	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5
10 or 90	4.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.7
25 or 75	6.9	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.5	1.0
50	7.9	5.0	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 2,319,000 males in the State, 10.7 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.1 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 9.6 percent and 11.8 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the

variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR NEW JERSEY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			The State		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
Total population.....	4,835,000	4,160,165	16.2	4,186,000	649,000	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	86.6	13.4
COLOR									
Total.....	4,835,000	4,160,165	16.2	4,186,000	649,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,557,000	3,931,087	15.9	3,949,000	608,000	94.3	94.5	94.3	93.7
Nonwhite.....	278,000	229,078	21.4	237,000	41,000	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.3
Male.....	2,319,000	2,069,159	12.1	1,987,000	332,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,188,000	1,957,705	11.8	1,876,000	312,000	94.4	94.6	94.4	94.0
Nonwhite.....	131,000	111,454	17.5	112,000	20,000	5.6	5.4	5.6	6.0
Female.....	2,516,000	2,091,006	20.3	2,199,000	318,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	2,369,000	1,973,382	20.0	2,073,000	296,000	94.2	94.4	94.3	93.1
Nonwhite.....	147,000	117,624	25.0	126,000	22,000	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.9
AGE									
Total.....	4,835,000	4,160,165	16.2	4,186,000	649,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	481,000	256,264	87.7	417,000	64,000	9.9	6.2	10.0	9.9
5 to 9 years.....	360,000	280,722	28.2	302,000	58,000	7.4	6.7	7.2	8.9
10 to 14 years.....	309,000	337,776	-8.5	281,000	48,000	6.4	8.1	6.2	7.4
15 to 24 years.....	659,000	752,024	-12.4	558,000	101,000	13.6	18.1	13.3	15.6
25 to 34 years.....	808,000	702,267	15.1	704,000	104,000	16.7	16.9	16.8	16.0
35 to 44 years.....	745,000	638,480	16.7	649,000	96,000	15.4	15.3	15.5	14.8
45 to 64 years.....	1,067,000	913,811	16.8	944,000	124,000	22.1	22.0	22.6	19.1
65 years and over.....	407,000	278,821	46.0	352,000	55,000	8.4	6.7	8.4	8.5
Median age.....years..	32.5	31.5	-	32.9	30.1	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	3,320,000	2,834,600	17.1	2,902,000	418,000	68.7	68.1	69.3	64.4
Male.....	2,319,000	2,069,159	12.1	1,987,000	332,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	247,000	130,829	88.8	215,000	32,000	10.7	6.8	10.8	9.6
5 to 9 years.....	182,000	142,409	27.8	153,000	29,000	7.8	6.9	7.7	8.7
10 to 14 years.....	150,000	171,101	-12.3	126,000	24,000	6.5	8.3	6.3	7.2
15 to 24 years.....	315,000	372,831	-15.5	252,000	63,000	13.6	18.0	12.7	19.0
25 to 34 years.....	364,000	343,868	5.9	312,000	53,000	15.7	16.6	15.7	16.0
35 to 44 years.....	358,000	316,317	13.2	313,000	45,000	15.4	15.3	15.6	13.6
45 to 64 years.....	530,000	463,778	14.3	470,000	61,000	22.9	22.4	23.7	18.4
65 years and over.....	172,000	128,026	34.3	148,000	24,000	7.4	6.2	7.4	7.2
Median age.....years..	32.3	31.3	-	32.9	28.4	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,564,000	1,399,512	11.8	1,359,000	205,000	67.4	67.6	68.4	61.7
Female.....	2,516,000	2,091,006	20.3	2,199,000	318,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	234,000	125,435	86.6	202,000	32,000	9.3	6.0	9.2	10.1
5 to 9 years.....	178,000	138,313	28.7	150,000	28,000	7.1	6.6	6.8	8.8
10 to 14 years.....	159,000	166,675	-4.6	135,000	24,000	6.3	8.0	6.1	7.5
15 to 24 years.....	343,000	379,193	-9.5	306,000	38,000	13.6	18.1	13.9	11.9
25 to 34 years.....	443,000	358,399	23.6	392,000	51,000	17.6	17.1	17.8	16.0
35 to 44 years.....	386,000	322,163	19.8	336,000	51,000	15.3	15.4	15.3	16.0
45 to 64 years.....	537,000	450,033	19.3	474,000	63,000	21.3	21.5	21.6	19.8
65 years and over.....	235,000	150,795	55.8	204,000	31,000	9.3	7.2	9.3	9.7
Median age.....years..	32.8	31.6	-	32.8	32.3	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	1,756,000	1,435,088	22.4	1,543,000	213,000	69.8	68.6	70.2	67.0

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR NEW JERSEY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			The State		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years and over.....	1,773,000	1,660,146	6.8	1,520,000	253,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	477,000	597,917	-20.2	387,000	90,000	26.9	36.0	25.5	35.6
Married.....	1,185,000	982,022	20.7	1,034,000	151,000	66.8	59.2	68.0	59.7
Widowed or divorced.....	110,000	80,207	37.1	99,000	12,000	6.2	4.8	6.5	4.7
Female, 14 years and over....	1,973,000	1,694,913	16.4	1,734,000	238,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	457,000	513,520	-11.0	409,000	48,000	23.2	30.3	23.6	20.2
Married.....	1,236,000	979,960	26.1	1,073,000	163,000	62.6	57.8	61.9	68.5
Widowed or divorced.....	280,000	201,433	39.0	252,000	27,000	14.2	11.9	14.5	11.3
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
Persons 5 to 24 years old...	1,328,000	1,370,522	-3.1	1,121,000	207,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	774,000	806,993	-4.1	660,000	114,000	58.3	58.9	58.9	55.1
Not enrolled in school.....	554,000	563,529	-1.7	461,000	93,000	41.7	41.1	41.1	44.9
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	609,000	548,842	11.0	515,000	94,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	494,000	503,919	-2.0	422,000	72,000	81.1	91.8	81.9	-
Not enrolled in school.....	115,000	44,923	156.0	93,000	22,000	18.9	8.2	18.1	-
Persons 14 to 17 years old....	227,000	289,344	-21.5	184,000	43,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	194,000	237,660	-18.4	160,000	34,000	85.5	82.1	87.0	-
Not enrolled in school.....	33,000	51,684	-36.2	23,000	9,000	14.5	17.9	12.5	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old....	492,000	532,336	-7.6	422,000	70,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	86,000	65,414	31.5	78,000	8,000	17.5	12.3	18.5	-
Not enrolled in school.....	406,000	466,922	-13.0	344,000	62,000	82.5	87.7	81.5	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR NEW JERSEY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
MARRIED COUPLES					
Total.....	1,122,000	921,510	21.8	987,000	136,000
With own household.....	1,036,000	852,406	21.5	911,000	125,000
Without own household.....	87,000	69,104	25.9	76,000	10,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	92.3	92.5	-	92.3	91.9
Without own household.....	7.8	7.5	-	7.7	7.4
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS					
Total.....	1,581,000	(¹)	-	1,372,000	209,000
Families.....	1,246,000	(¹)	-	1,097,000	149,000
Unrelated individuals.....	335,000	(¹)	-	275,000	60,000
HOUSEHOLDS					
Households.....	1,344,000	1,103,916	21.7	1,185,000	160,000
Population in household.....	4,648,000	4,071,660	14.2	4,058,000	590,000
Population per household.....	3.5	3.7	-	3.4	3.7

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR NEW JERSEY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950			Percent distribution		
	The State	Urban	Rural	The State	Urban	Rural
Persons 1 year old and over.....	4,757,000	4,117,000	640,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	4,126,000	3,609,000	518,000	86.7	87.7	80.9
Different house, same county.....	341,000	281,000	60,000	7.2	6.8	9.4
Different county or abroad.....	234,000	178,000	55,000	4.9	4.3	8.6
Residence not reported.....	56,000	49,000	6,000	1.2	1.2	0.9

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,746,000	1,773,000	1,973,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,054,000	1,430,000	624,000	54.8	80.7	31.6
Civilian labor force.....	2,010,000	1,388,000	622,000	53.7	78.8	31.5
Employed.....	1,900,000	1,309,000	591,000	50.7	73.8	30.0
Unemployed.....	110,000	79,000	31,000	2.9	4.5	1.6
Not in labor force.....	1,692,000	843,000	1,349,000	45.2	19.3	68.4
Keeping house.....	1,076,000	7,000	1,068,000	28.7	0.4	54.1
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	169,000	102,000	67,000	4.5	5.8	3.4
Other and not reported.....	447,000	234,000	213,000	11.9	13.2	10.8
14 to 19 years old.....	231,000	111,000	120,000	6.2	6.3	6.1
20 to 64 years old.....	139,000	77,000	62,000	3.7	4.3	3.1
65 years old and over.....	77,000	45,000	31,000	2.1	2.5	1.6
Civilian labor force.....	2,010,000	1,388,000	622,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,900,000	1,309,000	591,000	94.5	94.3	95.0
At work.....	1,853,000	1,279,000	574,000	92.2	92.1	92.3
35 hours or more.....	1,693,000	1,205,000	488,000	84.2	86.8	78.5
15 to 34 hours.....	138,000	62,000	75,000	6.9	4.5	12.1
1 to 14 hours.....	23,000	12,000	11,000	1.1	0.9	1.8
With a job but not at work.....	47,000	29,000	18,000	2.3	2.1	2.9
Unemployed.....	110,000	79,000	31,000	5.5	5.7	5.0
Experienced workers.....	109,000	78,000	31,000	5.4	5.6	5.0
New workers.....	1,000	1,000	-	-	0.1	-
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,254,000	1,520,000	1,734,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,785,000	1,231,000	554,000	54.9	81.0	31.9
Civilian labor force.....	1,775,000	1,231,000	544,000	54.5	80.3	31.9
Employed.....	1,678,000	1,150,000	528,000	51.6	75.7	30.4
Unemployed.....	97,000	71,000	26,000	3.0	4.7	1.5
Not in labor force.....	1,469,000	289,000	1,180,000	45.1	19.0	68.1
Keeping house.....	943,000	6,000	937,000	29.0	0.4	54.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	134,000	81,000	53,000	4.1	5.3	3.1
Other and not reported.....	392,000	202,000	190,000	12.0	13.3	11.0
14 to 19 years old.....	197,000	94,000	103,000	6.1	6.2	5.9
20 to 64 years old.....	130,000	71,000	59,000	4.0	4.7	3.4
65 years old and over.....	65,000	37,000	28,000	2.0	2.4	1.6
Civilian labor force.....	1,775,000	1,221,000	554,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,678,000	1,150,000	528,000	94.5	94.2	95.3
At work.....	1,636,000	1,125,000	512,000	92.2	92.1	92.4
35 hours or more.....	1,506,000	1,062,000	444,000	84.8	87.0	80.1
15 to 34 hours.....	113,000	52,000	61,000	6.4	4.3	11.0
1 to 14 hours.....	17,000	11,000	7,000	1.0	0.9	1.3
With a job but not at work.....	42,000	23,000	17,000	2.4	2.0	3.1
Unemployed.....	97,000	71,000	26,000	5.5	5.8	4.7

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL						
Persons 14 years and over.....	491,000	253,000	238,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	269,000	199,000	69,000	54.8	78.7	29.0
Civilian labor force.....	235,000	167,000	68,000	47.9	66.0	28.6
Employed.....	222,000	159,000	63,000	45.2	62.8	26.5
Unemployed.....	13,000	8,000	5,000	2.6	3.2	2.1
Not in labor force.....	223,000	54,000	169,000	45.4	21.3	71.0
Keeping house.....	133,000	1,000	131,000	27.1	0.4	55.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	35,000	21,000	14,000	7.1	8.3	5.9
Other and not reported.....	55,000	32,000	23,000	11.2	12.6	9.7
14 to 19 years old.....	34,000	17,000	17,000	6.9	6.7	7.1
20 to 64 years old.....	9,000	6,000	3,000	1.8	2.4	1.3
65 years old and over.....	11,000	8,000	3,000	2.2	3.2	1.3
Civilian labor force.....	235,000	167,000	68,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	222,000	159,000	63,000	94.5	95.2	-
At work.....	217,000	155,000	62,000	92.3	92.8	-
35 hours or more.....	187,000	144,000	44,000	79.6	86.2	-
15 to 34 hours.....	24,000	10,000	14,000	10.2	6.0	-
1 to 14 hours.....	5,000	1,000	4,000	2.1	0.6	-
With a job but not at work.....	5,000	4,000	1,000	2.1	2.4	-
Unemployed.....	13,000	8,000	5,000	5.5	4.8	-

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	3,746,000	1,773,000	1,973,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,054,000	1,430,000	624,000	54.8	80.7	31.6
Civilian labor force.....	2,010,000	1,388,000	622,000	53.7	78.3	31.5
Employed.....	1,900,000	1,309,000	591,000	50.7	73.8	30.0
Unemployed.....	110,000	79,000	31,000	2.9	4.5	1.6
Not in labor force.....	1,692,000	343,000	1,349,000	45.2	19.3	68.4
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	3,355,059	1,660,146	1,694,913	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,857,340	1,335,985	521,355	55.4	80.5	30.8
Civilian labor force.....	1,852,640	1,331,285	521,355	55.2	80.2	30.8
Employed.....	1,564,859	1,115,437	448,922	46.6	67.2	26.5
Unemployed.....	288,281	215,848	72,433	8.6	13.0	4.3
Not in labor force.....	1,497,719	324,161	1,173,558	44.6	19.5	69.2

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over..	3,746,000	2,054,000	2,010,000	1,900,000	110,000	1,692,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	719,000	355,000	328,000	299,000	30,000	363,000	17.3	27.3
25 to 34 years.....	808,000	490,000	478,000	451,000	27,000	318,000	23.9	24.5
35 to 44 years.....	745,000	492,000	490,000	472,000	18,000	253,000	24.0	16.4
45 to 54 years.....	1,067,000	625,000	624,000	593,000	31,000	443,000	30.4	28.2
65 years and over.....	407,000	90,000	90,000	86,000	4,000	316,000	4.4	3.6
Male, 14 years and over....	1,773,000	1,430,000	1,388,000	1,309,000	79,000	343,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	348,000	204,000	176,000	156,000	20,000	144,000	14.3	-
25 to 34 years.....	364,000	335,000	324,000	305,000	18,000	29,000	23.4	-
35 to 44 years.....	358,000	344,000	342,000	328,000	14,000	15,000	24.1	-
45 to 54 years.....	530,000	475,000	474,000	450,000	24,000	55,000	33.2	-
65 years and over.....	172,000	72,000	72,000	69,000	3,000	100,000	5.0	-
Female, 14 years and over...	1,973,000	624,000	622,000	591,000	31,000	1,349,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	371,000	152,000	152,000	142,000	10,000	219,000	24.4	-
25 to 34 years.....	443,000	155,000	155,000	146,000	9,000	288,000	24.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	386,000	148,000	148,000	144,000	4,000	238,000	23.7	-
45 to 54 years.....	527,000	150,000	150,000	142,000	7,000	387,000	24.0	-
65 years and over.....	285,000	18,000	18,000	17,000	1,000	217,000	2.9	-

Table 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED,
BY AGE AND SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	54.8	80.7	31.6	5.5	5.7	5.0
14 to 19 years.....	30.8	34.1	27.5	12.4	14.9	10.0
20 to 24 years.....	68.2	84.1	54.5	7.8	10.1	4.9
25 to 34 years.....	60.6	92.0	35.0	5.6	5.6	5.8
35 to 44 years.....	66.0	96.1	38.8	3.7	4.1	2.7
45 to 54 years.....	62.6	92.3	33.1	4.6	4.6	4.0
55 to 64 years.....	53.5	86.3	21.4	5.6	5.5	5.9
65 years and over.....	22.1	41.9	7.7	4.4	4.2	5.6

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY: 1950 AND 1940
(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,900,000	1,309,000	591,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,504,000	1,006,000	498,000	79.2	76.9	84.3
Government workers.....	176,000	111,000	65,000	9.3	8.5	11.0
Self-employed workers.....	208,000	186,000	22,000	10.9	14.2	3.7
Unpaid family workers.....	12,000	6,000	6,000	0.6	0.5	1.0
1940						
Employed.....	1,564,359	1,115,437	448,922	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,248,877	869,823	379,054	79.8	78.0	84.4
Government workers.....	115,618	74,848	40,770	7.4	6.7	9.1
Self-employed workers.....	186,744	164,382	22,362	11.9	14.7	5.0
Unpaid family workers.....	13,120	6,384	6,736	0.8	0.6	1.5

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,900,000	1,309,000	591,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	198,000	133,000	65,000	10.4	10.2	11.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	21,000	20,000	1,000	1.1	1.5	0.2
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	200,000	177,000	23,000	10.5	13.5	3.9
Clerical and kindred workers.....	288,000	108,000	180,000	15.2	8.3	30.5
Sales workers.....	114,000	79,000	35,000	6.0	6.0	5.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	280,000	273,000	7,000	14.7	20.9	1.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	477,000	297,000	179,000	25.1	22.7	30.3
Private household workers.....	42,000	3,000	39,000	2.2	0.2	6.6
Service workers, except private household....	119,000	77,000	42,000	6.3	5.9	7.1
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	22,000	19,000	3,000	1.2	1.5	0.5
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	6,000	3,000	3,000	0.3	0.2	0.5
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	113,000	109,000	4,000	5.9	8.3	0.7
Occupation not reported.....	21,000	11,000	10,000	1.1	0.8	1.7
1940						
Employed.....	1,564,359	1,115,437	448,922	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	144,217	92,635	51,582	9.2	8.3	11.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	21,230	20,310	920	1.4	1.8	0.2
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	142,101	128,391	13,710	9.1	11.5	3.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	216,250	103,683	112,567	13.8	9.3	25.1
Sales workers.....	106,705	80,631	26,074	6.8	7.2	5.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	227,134	221,553	5,581	14.5	19.9	1.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	376,530	243,858	132,672	24.1	21.9	29.6
Private household workers.....	60,231	3,750	56,481	3.9	0.3	12.6
Service workers, except private household....	116,202	79,843	36,359	7.4	7.2	8.1
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	19,159	18,724	435	1.2	1.7	0.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	3,451	2,834	617	0.2	0.3	0.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	114,105	108,279	5,826	7.3	9.7	1.3
Occupation not reported.....	17,044	10,946	6,098	1.1	1.0	1.4

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	109,000	78,000	31,000	100.0	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	5,000	4,000	1,000	4.6	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	13,000	8,000	6,000	11.9	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	14,000	14,000	1,000	12.8	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	27,000	17,000	10,000	24.8	-	-
Service workers, including private household.	13,000	8,000	5,000	11.9	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	11,000	10,000	1,000	10.1	-	-
Occupation, not reported.....	26,000	18,000	8,000	23.9	-	-

Table 11.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW JERSEY: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	1,900,000	1,309,000	591,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	53,000	47,000	7,000	2.8	3.6	1.2
Mining.....	4,000	3,000	1,000	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction.....	123,000	120,000	3,000	6.5	9.2	0.5
Manufacturing.....	699,000	474,000	225,000	36.8	36.2	38.1
Durable goods.....	319,000	242,000	78,000	16.8	16.5	13.2
Nondurable goods.....	371,000	227,000	144,000	19.5	17.3	24.4
Not specified manufacturing.....	9,000	6,000	3,000	0.5	0.5	0.5
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	151,000	126,000	25,000	7.9	9.6	4.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	339,000	241,000	98,000	17.8	18.4	16.6
Service industries.....	421,000	214,000	207,000	22.2	16.3	35.0
All other industries.....	84,000	69,000	15,000	4.4	5.3	2.5
Industry not reported.....	26,000	15,000	11,000	1.4	1.1	1.9
1940						
Employed.....	1,564,359	1,115,437	448,922	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	47,965	45,659	2,306	3.1	4.1	0.5
Mining.....	3,560	3,461	99	0.2	0.3	-
Construction.....	78,378	76,994	1,384	5.0	6.9	0.3
Manufacturing.....	571,849	413,381	158,468	36.6	37.1	35.3
Durable goods.....	238,077	195,618	42,459	15.2	17.5	9.5
Nondurable goods.....	315,695	205,321	110,374	20.2	18.4	24.6
Not specified manufacturing.....	17,877	12,442	5,435	1.1	1.1	1.2
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	126,038	111,063	14,975	8.1	10.0	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	265,229	202,725	62,504	17.0	18.2	13.9
Service industries.....	383,405	196,367	187,038	24.5	17.6	41.7
All other industries.....	50,849	42,750	8,099	3.3	3.8	1.8
Industry not reported.....	37,086	23,037	14,049	2.4	2.1	3.1

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR NEW JERSEY, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	1,581,000	1,246,000	1,545,000	1,215,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	1,446,000	1,150,000	1,413,000	1,121,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	177,000	80,000	170,000	76,000	12.2	7.0	12.0	6.8
\$500 to \$999.....	78,000	32,000	75,000	30,000	5.4	2.8	5.3	2.7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	77,000	44,000	75,000	43,000	5.3	3.8	5.3	3.8
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	78,000	49,000	75,000	46,000	5.4	4.3	5.3	4.1
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	121,000	90,000	118,000	88,000	8.4	7.8	8.4	7.9
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	124,000	100,000	120,000	95,000	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	153,000	138,000	149,000	135,000	10.6	12.0	10.5	12.0
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	121,000	114,000	121,000	113,000	8.4	9.9	8.6	10.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	97,000	95,000	97,000	95,000	6.7	8.3	6.9	8.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	61,000	57,000	60,000	56,000	4.2	5.0	4.2	5.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	133,000	129,000	132,000	127,000	9.2	11.2	9.3	11.3
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	76,000	75,000	76,000	74,000	5.3	6.5	5.4	6.6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	91,000	91,000	88,000	88,000	6.3	7.9	6.2	7.9
\$10,000 and over.....	59,000	55,000	57,000	54,000	4.1	4.8	4.0	4.8
Income not reported.....	135,000	97,000	132,000	94,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$3,222	\$3,684	\$3,247	\$3,710	-	-	-	-

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

(For P.M. papers)

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Series PC-6, No. 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and little change in the average size of household are among the many developments in the population of New York State during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of New York shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are therefore subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care as should also small differences between figures.

The total population of New York State increased by 1,350,858 in the last decade, rising from 13,479,142 on April 1, 1940, to 14,830,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) Most of this gain was due to the excess in numbers of births over deaths during the decade. The rate of growth, 10 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except for the period 1930 to 1940. The urban population was 12,685,000 in 1950, or 86 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 2,145,000, or 14 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of

urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") A classification of the rural population by farm residence will be available from the later tabulations.

One of the population trends of widespread public interest which seems to be confirmed by the preliminary census results is the rising proportion of females. According to the estimates based on the sample, the proportion of females in the total population of New York State was higher in the 1950 Census than ever before. In 1950 there were 93.4 males for every 100 females, as contrasted with 98.5 males for every 100 females in 1940. Females outnumbered males in the urban population and also to a slight extent in rural areas. The decline in the sex ratio of the State as a whole has been in process since 1910.

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 599,596 to 928,000, a very large gain during the decade, and comprised 6 percent of the total population in 1950. The white population increased from 12,879,546 in 1940 to 13,902,000 in 1950, an 8 percent gain.

The average size of household in New York was 3.4 persons in 1950 and 3.5 persons in 1940, indicating practically no change. (See table 2.) The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State,

7,487,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 65 percent were married, as compared with 58 percent in 1940. Of the 3,447,000 married couples in the State, 277,000, or 8 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others. The corresponding proportion for 1940 was about the same, 7 percent.

The State contained 3,753,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 1,173,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 8 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 43 percent, was much higher than the 10 percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Nevertheless, the median age of the total population rose from 32.3 years in 1940 to about 33.8 years in 1950, as an effect of past trends in births, deaths, and net immigration.

In 1950, 2,499,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private school systems of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 2,554,162 in 1940. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old, was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a somewhat larger proportion, 87 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 20 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 15 percent in 1940. In this group the increase probably reflects the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 11 percent, or 1,559,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number 934,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 625,000, or 4 percent of the population, had moved between counties with-

in the State, had entered the State, or had entered the country from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about relatively little change in the size and composition of the labor force in New York State. An estimated 6,178,000 residents of New York State 14 years of age and over were employed, unemployed or in the armed forces in 1950. This is only slightly above the 5,962,199 in the labor force 10 years earlier.

Some 5,406,000 workers, or 88 percent of the 1950 labor force, lived in urban areas; 772,000 were rural residents. Women living in urban areas were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas, where job opportunities are relatively limited. Some 32 percent of the urban women were in the labor force as compared to 23 percent of the women living in the rural parts of the State. For men, the proportions were the same--about 75 percent--in both types of areas. (See table 4.)

Although the size of the labor force was not significantly changed from the level of a decade ago, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than was the case in 1940. In April 1950, 396,000, or 6 percent of all civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, about 1 million persons, or approximately 17 percent of the workers in the State, were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons reporting previous work experience, there were in 1950 about 60,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operative group. (See table 10.)

Civilian employment in New York State reached a total of 5,762,000 in April 1950, or 16 percent above 1940. Although most of the 800,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 414,122 in 1940 to 561,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 623,676 to 845,000 is of special significance,

since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 492,226 to 629,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 15 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 8 percent of the women were so employed. (See table 9.)

In 1950, 1,673,000 of New York's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 300,000 over 1940. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 200,000 to a 1950 level of 1,169,000. In addition, gains in employment of about 100,000 each occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. In general, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was about the same in 1950 as it was in 1940. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) income in 1949 of the 4,926,000 families and unrelated individuals in New York State was \$3,044. Approximately 31 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 21 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. The incomes of family groups are considerably higher on the average, than those of unrelated individuals. Therefore, the median income of families (\$3,455) was somewhat higher than that of families and individuals combined. (See table 12.)

An estimated 5,391,000 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (3,178,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was "off season," the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 664,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over.

The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 796,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional category of about the same size (732,000) were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of Census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.---The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940.

Urban and rural residence.---According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe; and (d) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as towns except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Color.---The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian

or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definitions; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off season," and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the

figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.

The occupation, industry, and class of worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by

all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force¹. These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

¹ See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and

government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work nor seeking work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is incomplete because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE OF DATA

The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 9,900 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 825 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

RELIABILITY OF 1950 ESTIMATES

The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final counts. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
50,000.....	19,000	5,000,000.....	158,000
100,000.....	27,000	7,000,000.....	167,000
250,000.....	43,000	9,000,000.....	163,000
500,000.....	60,000	11,000,000.....	146,000
1,000,000.....	84,000	13,000,000.....	110,000
3,000,000.....	134,000	14,000,000.....	77,000

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000	12,000,000	14,830,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
2 or 98	3.8	2.4	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	6.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
10 or 90	8.2	5.2	3.7	2.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7
25 or 75	11.9	7.5	5.3	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0
50	13.7	8.7	6.1	4.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 7,162,000 males in New York State in 1950, 10 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability of a 10 percent figure with a base of 7,000,000 is about 0.9 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 9.1 percent and 10.9 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the

variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR NEW YORK, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			The State		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
Total population.....	14,830,000	13,479,142	10.0	12,685,000	2,145,000	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	85.5	14.5
COLOR									
Total.....	14,830,000	13,479,142	10.0	12,685,000	2,145,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	13,902,000	12,879,546	7.9	11,775,000	2,128,000	93.7	95.6	92.8	99.2
Nonwhite.....	928,000	599,596	54.8	911,000	17,000	6.3	4.4	7.2	0.8
Male.....	7,162,000	6,690,326	7.1	6,108,000	1,055,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	6,736,000	6,408,192	5.1	5,692,000	1,044,000	94.1	95.8	93.2	99.0
Nonwhite.....	426,000	282,134	51.0	416,000	10,000	5.9	4.2	6.8	0.9
Female.....	7,668,000	6,788,816	13.0	6,578,000	1,090,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	7,166,000	6,471,354	10.7	6,083,000	1,083,000	93.5	95.3	92.5	99.4
Nonwhite.....	502,000	317,462	58.1	495,000	7,000	6.5	4.7	7.5	0.6
AGE									
Total.....	14,830,000	13,479,142	10.0	12,685,000	2,145,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	1,398,000	835,784	67.3	1,170,000	228,000	9.4	6.2	9.2	10.6
5 to 9 years.....	1,080,000	895,102	20.7	892,000	189,000	7.3	6.6	7.0	8.8
10 to 14 years.....	964,000	1,046,410	-7.9	789,000	175,000	6.5	7.8	6.2	8.2
15 to 24 years.....	1,925,000	2,271,057	-15.2	1,618,000	307,000	13.0	16.8	12.8	14.3
25 to 34 years.....	2,393,000	2,327,101	2.8	2,103,000	290,000	16.1	17.3	16.6	13.5
35 to 44 years.....	2,301,000	2,182,489	5.4	2,010,000	290,000	15.5	16.2	15.8	13.5
45 to 64 years.....	3,424,000	2,998,843	16.2	3,034,000	450,000	23.5	22.2	23.9	21.0
65 years and over.....	1,285,000	922,856	39.3	1,069,000	216,000	8.7	6.8	8.4	10.1
Median age.....years..	33.6	32.3	-	33.9	31.0	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	10,298,000	9,350,026	10.1	8,921,000	1,377,000	69.4	69.4	70.3	64.2
Male.....	7,162,000	6,690,326	7.1	6,108,000	1,055,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	718,000	427,022	68.1	595,000	124,000	10.0	6.4	9.7	11.8
5 to 9 years.....	572,000	456,062	25.4	461,000	110,000	8.0	6.8	7.5	10.4
10 to 14 years.....	471,000	529,936	-11.1	387,000	85,000	6.6	7.9	6.3	8.1
15 to 24 years.....	926,000	1,115,224	-17.0	783,000	143,000	12.9	16.7	12.8	13.6
25 to 34 years.....	1,154,000	1,116,675	3.3	1,012,000	143,000	16.1	16.7	16.6	13.6
35 to 44 years.....	1,123,000	1,091,094	2.9	985,000	138,000	15.7	16.3	16.1	13.1
45 to 64 years.....	1,673,000	1,529,251	9.4	1,453,000	221,000	23.4	22.9	23.8	20.9
65 years and over.....	524,000	425,062	23.3	432,000	92,000	7.3	6.4	7.1	8.7
Median age.....years..	32.7	32.3	-	33.2	29.6	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	4,855,000	4,603,873	5.5	4,203,000	652,000	67.8	68.8	68.8	61.8
Female.....	7,668,000	6,788,816	13.0	6,578,000	1,090,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	679,000	408,762	66.1	575,000	104,000	8.9	6.0	8.7	9.5
5 to 9 years.....	509,000	439,040	15.9	431,000	78,000	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.2
10 to 14 years.....	498,000	516,474	-4.5	403,000	90,000	6.4	7.6	6.1	8.3
15 to 24 years.....	999,000	1,155,833	-13.6	835,000	165,000	13.0	17.0	12.7	15.1
25 to 34 years.....	1,239,000	1,210,426	2.4	1,091,000	148,000	16.2	17.8	16.6	13.6
35 to 44 years.....	1,178,000	1,091,395	7.9	1,025,000	153,000	15.4	16.1	15.6	14.0
45 to 64 years.....	1,811,000	1,469,592	23.2	1,581,000	229,000	23.6	21.6	24.0	21.0
65 years and over.....	761,000	497,294	53.0	637,000	124,000	9.9	7.3	9.7	11.4
Median age.....years..	34.3	32.2	-	34.6	32.3	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	5,443,000	4,746,353	14.7	4,718,000	725,000	71.0	69.9	71.7	66.5

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR NEW YORK, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940—Con.

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			The State		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 14 years and over.....	5,486,000	5,385,098	1.9	4,737,000	749,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	1,565,000	1,969,202	-20.5	1,356,000	209,000	28.5	36.6	28.6	27.9
Married.....	3,651,000	3,157,859	15.6	3,147,000	504,000	66.6	59.6	66.4	67.3
Widowed or divorced.....	270,000	258,032	4.6	234,000	36,000	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8
Female, 14 years and over.....	6,083,000	5,530,192	10.0	5,239,000	844,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	1,433,000	1,703,691	-15.9	1,259,000	173,000	23.6	30.8	24.0	20.5
Married.....	3,836,000	3,149,704	21.8	3,257,000	579,000	63.1	57.0	62.2	68.6
Widowed or divorced.....	815,000	676,797	20.4	723,000	92,000	13.4	12.2	13.8	10.9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT									
Persons 5 to 24 years old...	3,970,000	4,212,569	-5.8	3,299,000	671,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	2,499,000	2,554,162	-2.2	2,056,000	443,000	62.9	60.6	62.3	66.0
Not enrolled in school.....	1,471,000	1,658,407	-11.3	1,343,000	228,000	37.1	39.4	37.7	34.0
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	1,863,000	1,728,073	7.8	1,539,000	324,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,564,000	1,556,889	0.5	1,284,000	280,000	84.0	90.1	83.4	86.4
Not enrolled in school.....	299,000	171,184	74.7	255,000	44,000	16.0	9.9	16.6	13.6
Persons 14 to 17 years old....	781,000	873,517	-10.6	627,000	155,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	677,000	760,148	-10.9	536,000	141,000	86.7	87.0	85.5	91.0
Not enrolled in school.....	104,000	113,369	-8.3	91,000	14,000	13.3	13.0	14.5	9.0
Persons 18 to 24 years old....	1,325,000	1,610,979	-17.8	1,133,000	192,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	258,000	237,125	8.8	236,000	22,000	19.5	14.7	20.8	11.5
Not enrolled in school.....	1,067,000	1,373,854	-22.3	898,000	170,000	80.5	85.3	79.3	88.5

Table 2.—MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR NEW YORK, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950		
MARRIED COUPLES					
Total.....	3,447,000	2,936,319	17.4	2,967,000	481,000
With own household.....	3,170,000	2,728,726	16.2	2,712,000	459,000
Without own household.....	277,000	207,593	33.4	255,000	22,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	92.0	92.9	-	91.4	95.4
Without own household.....	8.0	7.1	-	8.6	4.6
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED FAMILIES					
Total.....	4,926,000	(¹)	-	4,299,000	627,000
Families.....	3,753,000	(¹)	-	3,230,000	523,000
Unrelated individuals.....	1,173,000	(¹)	-	1,069,000	104,000
HOUSEHOLDS					
Households.....	4,148,000	3,670,802	13.0	3,589,000	559,000
Population in households.....	14,127,000	13,001,620	8.7	12,035,000	2,092,000
Population per household.....	8.4	3.5	-	3.4	3.7

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.—RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR NEW YORK, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950			Percent distribution		
	The State	Urban	Rural	The State	Urban	Rural
Persons 1 year old and over.....	14,561,000	12,467,000	2,094,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	12,579,000	10,799,000	1,780,000	86.4	86.6	85.0
Different house, same county.....	994,000	778,000	156,000	6.4	6.2	7.4
Different county or abroad.....	625,000	496,000	129,000	4.3	4.0	5.2
Residence not reported.....	428,000	394,000	29,000	2.9	3.2	1.4

Table 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR NEW YORK, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	11,569,000	5,486,000	6,083,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	6,178,000	4,293,000	1,885,000	53.4	78.3	31.0
Civilian labor force.....	6,158,000	4,273,000	1,885,000	53.2	77.9	31.0
Employed.....	5,762,000	3,973,000	1,789,000	49.8	72.4	29.4
Unemployed.....	396,000	300,000	96,000	3.4	5.5	1.6
Not in labor force.....	5,391,000	1,193,000	4,198,000	46.6	21.7	69.0
Keeping house.....	3,198,000	20,000	3,178,000	27.6	0.4	52.2
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	782,000	391,000	342,000	6.3	7.1	5.6
Other and not reported.....	1,461,000	782,000	678,000	12.6	14.8	11.1
14 to 19 years old.....	796,000	397,000	399,000	6.9	7.2	6.6
20 to 64 years old.....	468,000	258,000	210,000	4.0	4.7	3.5
65 years old and over.....	196,000	128,000	69,000	1.7	2.3	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	6,158,000	4,273,000	1,885,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	5,762,000	3,973,000	1,789,000	93.6	93.0	94.9
At work.....	5,628,000	3,906,000	1,722,000	91.4	91.4	91.4
35 or more hours.....	5,089,000	3,686,000	1,453,000	82.6	85.1	77.1
15 to 34 hours.....	462,000	241,000	221,000	7.5	5.6	11.7
1 to 14 hours.....	77,000	29,000	48,000	1.3	0.7	2.5
With a job but not at work.....	134,000	67,000	67,000	2.2	1.6	3.6
Unemployed.....	396,000	300,000	96,000	6.4	7.0	5.1
Experienced workers.....	389,000	298,000	90,000	6.3	7.0	4.8
New workers.....	7,000	1,000	6,000	0.1	-	0.3
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	9,976,000	4,739,000	5,239,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	5,406,000	3,716,000	1,690,000	54.2	78.4	32.3
Civilian labor force.....	5,389,000	3,699,000	1,690,000	54.0	78.1	32.3
Employed.....	5,028,000	3,426,000	1,602,000	50.4	72.3	30.6
Unemployed.....	380,000	272,000	88,000	3.6	5.7	1.7
Not in labor force.....	4,570,000	1,021,000	3,549,000	45.8	21.5	67.7
Keeping house.....	2,690,000	18,000	2,672,000	27.0	0.4	51.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	647,000	329,000	318,000	6.5	6.9	6.1
Other and not reported.....	1,233,000	674,000	559,000	12.4	14.2	10.7
14 to 19 years old.....	640,000	334,000	306,000	6.4	7.0	5.8
20 to 64 years old.....	428,000	234,000	193,000	4.3	4.9	3.7
65 years old and over.....	165,000	105,000	60,000	1.7	2.2	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	5,389,000	3,699,000	1,690,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	5,028,000	3,426,000	1,602,000	93.3	92.6	94.8
At work.....	4,908,000	3,366,000	1,542,000	91.1	91.0	91.2
35 or more hours.....	4,457,000	3,144,000	1,313,000	82.7	85.0	77.7
15 to 34 hours.....	391,000	204,000	187,000	7.3	5.5	11.1
1 to 14 hours.....	60,000	19,000	41,000	1.1	0.5	2.4
With a job but not at work.....	120,000	60,000	60,000	2.2	1.6	3.6
Unemployed.....	380,000	272,000	88,000	6.7	7.4	5.2

Table 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR NEW YORK, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950—Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,593,000	749,000	844,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	772,000	577,000	195,000	48.5	77.0	23.1
Civilian labor force.....	769,000	574,000	195,000	48.3	76.6	23.1
Employed.....	734,000	547,000	187,000	46.1	73.0	22.2
Unemployed.....	36,000	27,000	8,000	2.3	3.6	0.9
Not in labor force.....	821,000	172,000	649,000	51.5	23.0	76.9
Keeping house.....	508,000	2,000	506,000	31.9	0.3	60.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	85,000	61,000	24,000	5.3	8.1	2.8
Other and not reported.....	228,000	109,000	119,000	14.3	14.6	14.1
14 to 19 years old.....	156,000	63,000	93,000	9.8	8.4	11.0
20 to 64 years old.....	41,000	24,000	17,000	2.6	3.2	2.0
65 years old and over.....	31,000	22,000	8,000	1.9	2.9	0.9
Civilian labor force.....	769,000	574,000	195,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	734,000	547,000	187,000	95.4	95.3	95.9
At work.....	720,000	540,000	180,000	93.6	94.1	92.3
35 or more hours.....	632,000	492,000	139,000	82.2	85.7	71.3
15 to 34 hours.....	71,000	37,000	34,000	9.2	6.4	17.4
1 to 14 hours.....	17,000	10,000	7,000	2.2	1.7	3.6
With a job but not at work.....	14,000	7,000	7,000	1.8	1.2	3.6
Unemployed.....	36,000	27,000	8,000	4.7	4.7	4.1

Table 5.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR NEW YORK: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	11,569,000	5,486,000	6,083,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	6,178,000	4,298,000	1,885,000	53.4	78.3	31.0
Civilian labor force.....	6,158,000	4,273,000	1,885,000	53.2	77.9	31.0
Employed.....	5,762,000	3,973,000	1,789,000	49.8	72.4	29.4
Unemployed.....	396,000	300,000	96,000	3.4	5.5	1.6
Not in labor force.....	5,391,000	1,193,000	4,198,000	46.6	21.7	69.0
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	10,915,285	5,385,093	5,530,192	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	5,962,199	4,257,349	1,704,850	54.6	79.1	30.8
Civilian labor force.....	5,937,499	4,232,649	1,704,850	54.4	78.6	30.8
Employed.....	4,949,818	3,496,463	1,453,355	45.3	64.9	26.3
Unemployed.....	987,681	736,186	251,495	9.0	13.7	4.5
Not in labor force.....	4,953,086	1,127,744	3,825,342	45.4	20.9	69.2

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR NEW YORK: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over..	11,569,000	6,178,000	6,158,000	5,762,000	396,000	5,391,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	2,107,000	915,000	907,000	819,000	88,000	1,192,000	14.8	22.2
25 to 34 years.....	2,393,000	1,486,000	1,473,000	1,369,000	104,000	908,000	24.1	26.8
35 to 44 years.....	2,301,000	1,497,000	1,497,000	1,417,000	80,000	804,000	24.2	20.2
45 to 64 years.....	3,484,000	1,985,000	1,985,000	1,887,000	98,000	1,499,000	32.1	24.7
65 years and over.....	1,285,000	296,000	296,000	269,000	27,000	989,000	4.8	6.8
Male, 14 years and over....	5,486,000	4,293,000	4,273,000	3,973,000	300,000	1,193,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	1,011,000	510,000	502,000	439,000	64,000	501,000	11.9	21.8
25 to 34 years.....	1,154,000	1,050,000	1,037,000	935,000	82,000	105,000	24.5	27.3
35 to 44 years.....	1,123,000	1,059,000	1,059,000	1,002,000	58,000	64,000	24.7	19.3
45 to 64 years.....	1,673,000	1,447,000	1,447,000	1,372,000	74,000	227,000	33.7	24.7
65 years and over.....	524,000	227,000	227,000	205,000	22,000	296,000	5.3	7.8
Female, 14 years and over...	6,083,000	1,885,000	1,885,000	1,789,000	96,000	4,198,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	1,095,000	405,000	405,000	381,000	24,000	691,000	21.5	-
25 to 34 years.....	1,239,000	436,000	436,000	413,000	22,000	803,000	23.1	-
35 to 44 years.....	1,178,000	438,000	438,000	416,000	22,000	740,000	23.2	-
45 to 64 years.....	1,811,000	539,000	539,000	515,000	24,000	1,272,000	28.6	-
65 years and over.....	761,000	69,000	69,000	64,000	4,000	692,000	3.7	-

Table 7.—PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR NEW YORK: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	53.4	78.2	31.0	6.4	7.0	5.1
14 to 19 years.....	23.4	26.6	20.3	14.8	15.9	13.4
20 to 24 years.....	65.6	79.8	53.8	7.5	11.8	3.1
25 to 34 years.....	62.1	91.0	35.2	7.1	7.9	5.0
35 to 44 years.....	65.1	94.3	37.2	5.3	5.5	5.0
45 to 54 years.....	59.9	88.9	34.4	4.3	3.7	5.2
55 to 64 years.....	53.0	83.3	23.2	6.0	7.0	2.3
65 years and over.....	23.0	43.3	9.1	9.1	9.7	5.8

Table 8.—CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW YORK: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	5,762,000	3,973,000	1,789,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	4,474,000	2,955,000	1,519,000	77.6	74.4	84.9
Government workers.....	561,000	390,000	170,000	9.7	9.8	9.5
Self-employed workers.....	699,000	620,000	78,000	12.1	15.6	4.4
Unpaid family workers.....	28,000	8,000	20,000	0.5	0.2	1.1
1940						
Employed.....	4,949,818	3,496,463	1,453,355	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	3,787,660	2,575,971	1,211,689	76.5	73.7	83.4
Government workers.....	414,122	276,911	137,211	8.4	7.9	9.4
Self-employed workers.....	703,224	620,655	82,569	14.2	17.8	5.7
Unpaid family workers.....	44,812	22,926	21,886	0.9	0.7	1.5

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW YORK: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	5,762,000	3,973,000	1,789,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	629,000	395,000	234,000	10.9	9.9	13.1
Farmers and farm managers.....	96,000	92,000	3,000	1.7	2.3	0.2
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	618,000	538,000	80,000	10.7	13.5	4.5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	914,000	576,000	338,000	15.9	9.5	30.1
Sales workers.....	357,000	271,000	86,000	6.2	6.8	4.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	845,000	807,000	38,000	14.7	20.3	2.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	1,190,000	776,000	414,000	20.7	19.5	23.1
Private household workers.....	159,000	12,000	146,000	2.8	0.3	8.2
Service workers, except private household....	526,000	342,000	184,000	9.1	8.6	10.3
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	54,000	50,000	3,000	0.9	1.3	0.2
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	10,000	3,000	7,000	0.2	0.1	0.4
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	284,000	266,000	18,000	4.9	6.7	1.0
Occupation not reported.....	81,000	45,000	37,000	1.4	1.1	2.1
1940						
Employed.....	4,949,818	3,496,463	1,453,355	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	492,226	298,511	193,715	9.9	8.5	13.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	120,092	116,501	3,591	2.4	3.3	0.2
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	488,681	439,558	49,123	9.9	12.6	3.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	722,930	332,087	390,843	14.6	9.5	26.9
Sales workers.....	398,607	303,464	95,143	8.1	8.7	6.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	623,676	605,238	18,438	12.6	17.3	1.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	986,024	676,410	309,614	19.9	19.3	21.3
Private household workers.....	223,290	11,395	211,895	4.5	0.3	14.6
Service workers, except private household....	499,956	347,728	152,228	10.1	9.9	10.5
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	68,047	66,827	1,220	1.4	1.9	0.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	14,816	13,497	1,319	0.3	0.4	0.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	262,076	253,585	8,491	5.3	7.8	0.6
Occupation not reported.....	49,897	31,662	17,735	1.0	0.9	1.2

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW YORK: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	389,000	298,000	90,000	100.0	100.0	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	28,000	22,000	6,000	7.2	7.4	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	44,000	26,000	18,000	11.3	8.7	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	55,000	52,000	3,000	14.1	17.4	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	92,000	56,000	36,000	23.7	18.8	-
Service workers, including private household.	49,000	32,000	16,000	12.6	10.7	-
Laborers, except mine.....	53,000	53,000	-	13.6	17.8	-
Occupation not reported.....	68,000	57,000	12,000	17.5	19.1	-

Table 11.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR NEW YORK: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	5,762,000	3,973,000	1,789,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	186,000	152,000	14,000	2.9	3.8	0.8
Mining.....	3,000	3,000	-	0.1	0.1	-
Construction.....	337,000	323,000	13,000	5.8	8.1	0.7
Manufacturing.....	1,673,000	1,129,000	545,000	29.0	28.4	30.5
Durable goods.....	682,000	550,000	132,000	11.8	13.8	7.4
Nondurable goods.....	951,000	558,000	398,000	16.5	13.9	22.2
Not specified manufacturing.....	40,000	25,000	15,000	0.7	0.6	0.8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	512,000	430,000	88,000	8.9	10.8	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1,169,000	871,000	298,000	20.3	21.9	16.7
Service industries.....	1,573,000	822,000	751,000	27.3	20.7	42.0
All other industries.....	241,000	204,000	38,000	4.2	5.1	2.1
Industry not reported.....	87,000	39,000	48,000	1.5	1.0	2.7
1940						
Employed.....	4,949,818	3,496,463	1,453,355	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	210,434	203,666	6,768	4.3	5.8	0.5
Mining.....	8,899	8,614	285	0.2	0.2	-
Construction.....	242,378	236,763	5,615	4.9	6.8	0.4
Manufacturing.....	1,857,410	968,453	888,957	27.4	27.7	26.8
Durable goods.....	493,884	414,984	78,900	10.0	11.9	5.4
Nondurable goods.....	826,299	528,037	298,262	16.7	15.1	20.5
Not specified manufacturing.....	37,227	25,432	11,795	0.8	0.7	0.8
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	407,857	359,641	48,216	8.2	10.3	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	982,792	739,295	243,497	19.9	21.1	16.8
Service industries.....	1,436,039	755,711	680,328	29.0	21.6	46.8
All other industries.....	190,186	158,513	31,673	3.8	4.5	2.2
Industry not reported.....	113,823	65,807	48,016	2.3	1.9	3.3

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR NEW YORK, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	4,926,000	3,753,000	4,773,000	3,626,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	4,496,000	3,432,000	4,360,000	3,320,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	554,000	230,000	534,000	223,000	12.3	6.7	12.2	6.7
\$500 to \$999.....	282,000	133,000	268,000	119,000	6.3	3.9	6.1	3.6
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	285,000	160,000	269,000	150,000	6.3	4.7	6.2	4.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	291,000	182,000	279,000	174,000	6.5	5.3	6.4	5.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	374,000	259,000	356,000	242,000	8.3	7.5	8.2	7.3
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	417,000	336,000	405,000	324,000	9.3	9.8	9.3	9.8
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	513,000	457,000	506,000	450,000	11.4	13.3	11.6	13.6
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	316,000	289,000	309,000	282,000	7.0	8.4	7.1	8.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	323,000	295,000	311,000	283,000	7.2	8.6	7.1	8.5
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	208,000	198,000	205,000	194,000	4.6	5.8	4.7	5.8
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	333,000	318,000	331,000	317,000	7.4	9.3	7.6	9.5
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	181,000	176,000	174,000	170,000	4.0	5.1	4.0	5.1
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	234,000	228,000	229,000	223,000	5.2	6.6	5.3	6.7
\$10,000 and over.....	186,000	171,000	184,000	169,000	4.1	5.0	4.2	5.1
Income not reported.....	480,000	321,000	413,000	306,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$3,044	\$3,455	\$3,068	\$3,476	-	-	-	-

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

March 29, 1951

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Series PC-6, No. 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF OHIO

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of the United States during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics for the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Ohio shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of Ohio increased by 1,039,388 in the last decade, rising from 6,907,612 on April 1, 1940, to 7,947,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This numerical gain represents an all-time record population growth between successive censuses. The rate of growth was 15 percent. Most of the gain was due to the fact that births outnumbered deaths during the decade. The urban population was 5,571,000 in 1950, or 70 percent of the whole; whereas the rural population was 2,375,000, or 30 percent. These figures are

based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 885,000 were living on farms and 1,490,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

The proportion of females in the total population of Ohio was about the same in 1950 as in 1940, according to the estimates based on the preliminary sample. For every 98.1 males in 1950 there were 100 females, as contrasted with 100.4 males for every 100 females in 1940.

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 341,081 to 470,000, a very large gain during the decade, and constituted

P R E L I M I N A R Y

6 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 6,566,531 in 1940 to 7,476,000 in 1950, a 14-percent gain.

The average size of household in Ohio was 3.3 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.6 persons in 1940. (See table 2.) This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 4,061,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 67 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 61 percent in 1940. Of the 1,968,000 married couples in the State, 119,000, or 6 percent, did not have their own household but rather were sharing the homes of others. The corresponding proportion for 1940 was about the same, 7 percent.

The State contained 2,144,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 550,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 42 percent, was much higher than the 15-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. As a partial consequence, the median age of the total population remained about the same in 1950 as in 1940 when it was 30.9 years.

In 1950, 2,340,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 2,296,378 in 1940. The enrollment in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a somewhat larger proportion, 91 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 18 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 14 percent in 1940. In this group the increase reflects, in part, the

still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 17 percent, or 1,291,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 907,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 384,000, or 5 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State, or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in Ohio. During the last decade the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 16 percent. An estimated 3,206,000 residents of Ohio 14 years of age and over were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 2,765,687 in 1940. (See table 5.)

This expansion reflects both the growth in population in Ohio since 1940 and an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. An estimated 857,000 women, or 28 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 638,388, or 23 percent, in 1940. For men, the proportions were about the same in both years--approximately 78 percent; thus the increase in the number of male workers from 2,127,299 to 2,349,000 over the past decade was solely the result of the rise in population. The expansion of the labor force since 1940 is also due in part to the greater tendency of teen-agers of both sexes to enter the labor market.

Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 31 percent of the women living in urban places in the State were in the labor force, as compared with 20 percent for rural-nonfarm and 18 percent for rural-farm women. For men, the urban-rural differences were relatively small, with the pattern differing from that observed for women. Approximately 84 percent of the rural-farm male residents were in the labor force; the percentage for males in urban centers was 80 percent and for rural-nonfarm residents only 71 percent. (See table 4.)

Proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than was the case in 1940. In April 1950, 134,000 workers, or 4 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 420,720 persons, or approximately 15 percent of the workers, were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported

their last occupation, there were in 1950 approximately 19,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operatives group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Ohio reached a total of 3,069,000 in 1950, or 31 percent above the 1940 Census level. Although most of the 730,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 170,100 in 1940 to 269,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 345,579 to 485,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 189,215 to 255,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 15 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 8 percent of the women were so employed.

In 1950, 1,068,000 of Ohio's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 280,000 over 1940. Approximately four-fifths of this rise occurred in durable goods manufacturing. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 170,000 to a 1950 level of 579,000. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction, public utility, and service industries. In general, however, the proportion of employed workers in each of the various broad industry groups was about the same in both 1940 and 1950, except for agriculture, which showed a marked decline in relative importance. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Ohio was \$3,305. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,918). Approximately 34 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000,

whereas 17 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 2,875,000 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (1,818,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 354,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 387,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 800,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, and for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe; and (d) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as towns except in

New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one

with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school

degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experi-

enced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class of worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair

services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed;

tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.¹ These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information

¹ See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.---For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others

as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.---The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,200 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 750 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.---The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
50,000.....	14,000	3,000,000.....	85,000
100,000.....	19,000	3,500,000.....	87,000
250,000.....	31,000	4,000,000.....	87,000
500,000.....	42,000	4,500,000.....	87,000
1,000,000.....	58,000	6,000,000.....	75,000
1,500,000.....	68,000	6,500,000.....	67,000
2,000,000.....	76,000	7,000,000.....	56,000
2,500,000.....	81,000		

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	7,947,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	2.7	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	5.9	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.7
25 or 75	8.5	5.4	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.0
50	9.8	6.2	4.4	3.1	1.8	1.3	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 3,935,000 males in the State, 11 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 10 percent and 12 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR OHIO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
Total population.....	7,947,000	6,907,612	15.0	5,571,000	1,490,000	885,000	-	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	70.1	18.7	11.1
COLOR											
Total.....	7,947,000	6,907,612	15.0	5,571,000	1,490,000	885,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	7,476,000	6,566,531	13.9	5,136,000	1,462,000	878,000	94.1	95.1	92.2	98.1	99.2
Nonwhite.....	470,000	341,081	37.8	436,000	28,000	7,000	5.9	4.9	7.8	1.9	0.8
Male.....	3,935,000	3,461,072	13.7	2,705,000	759,000	471,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	3,692,000	3,291,080	12.2	2,486,000	740,000	466,000	93.8	95.1	91.9	97.5	98.9
Nonwhite.....	244,000	169,992	43.5	220,000	19,000	5,000	6.2	4.9	8.1	2.5	1.1
Female.....	4,011,000	3,446,540	16.4	2,866,000	731,000	414,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	3,785,000	3,275,451	15.6	2,650,000	722,000	412,000	94.4	95.0	92.5	98.8	99.5
Nonwhite.....	226,000	171,089	32.1	216,000	9,000	2,000	5.6	5.0	7.5	1.2	0.5
AGE											
Total.....	7,947,000	6,907,612	15.0	5,571,000	1,490,000	885,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	824,000	507,316	62.4	562,000	170,000	92,000	10.4	7.3	10.1	11.4	10.4
5 to 9 years.....	596,000	495,366	20.3	390,000	127,000	79,000	7.5	7.2	7.0	8.5	8.9
10 to 14 years.....	543,000	576,178	-5.8	339,000	116,000	89,000	6.8	8.3	6.1	7.8	10.1
15 to 24 years.....	1,201,000	1,224,834	-1.9	867,000	198,000	135,000	15.1	17.7	15.6	13.3	15.3
25 to 34 years.....	1,309,000	1,096,952	19.3	958,000	242,000	109,000	16.5	15.9	17.2	16.2	12.3
35 to 44 years.....	1,107,000	971,120	14.0	769,000	236,000	102,000	13.9	14.1	13.8	15.8	11.5
45 to 64 years.....	1,609,000	1,496,117	7.5	1,174,000	247,000	189,000	20.2	21.7	21.1	16.6	21.4
65 years and over.....	758,000	539,729	40.4	512,000	154,000	92,000	9.5	7.8	9.2	10.3	10.4
Median age.....years..	31.2	30.9	-	31.6	30.5	29.4	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	5,315,000	4,583,907	15.9	3,827,000	950,000	538,000	66.9	66.4	68.7	63.8	60.8
Male.....	3,935,000	3,461,072	13.7	2,705,000	759,000	471,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	431,000	257,678	67.3	300,000	92,000	39,000	11.0	7.4	11.1	12.1	8.3
5 to 9 years.....	306,000	252,032	21.4	190,000	68,000	48,000	7.8	7.3	7.0	9.0	10.2
10 to 14 years.....	275,000	292,115	-5.9	166,000	64,000	45,000	7.0	8.4	6.1	8.4	9.6
15 to 24 years.....	560,000	608,032	-7.9	409,000	86,000	65,000	14.2	17.6	15.1	11.3	13.8
25 to 34 years.....	656,000	539,602	21.6	466,000	127,000	64,000	16.7	15.6	17.2	16.7	13.6
35 to 44 years.....	543,000	484,275	12.1	366,000	118,000	59,000	13.8	14.0	13.5	15.5	12.5
45 to 64 years.....	800,000	767,390	4.2	581,000	125,000	94,000	20.3	22.2	21.5	16.5	20.0
65 years and over.....	363,000	259,948	39.6	227,000	78,000	58,000	9.2	7.5	8.4	10.3	12.3
Median age.....years..	31.0	30.9	-	31.2	30.5	31.0	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	2,607,000	2,287,736	14.0	1,832,000	478,000	297,000	66.3	66.1	67.7	63.0	63.1
Female.....	4,011,000	3,446,540	16.4	2,866,000	731,000	414,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	393,000	249,638	57.4	262,000	78,000	53,000	9.8	7.2	9.1	10.7	12.8
5 to 9 years.....	290,000	243,834	19.2	200,000	59,000	31,000	7.2	7.1	7.0	8.1	7.5
10 to 14 years.....	268,000	284,063	-5.7	172,000	52,000	43,000	6.7	8.2	6.0	7.1	10.4
15 to 24 years.....	641,000	616,802	3.9	458,000	113,000	70,000	16.0	17.9	16.0	15.5	16.9
25 to 34 years.....	653,000	557,350	17.2	493,000	115,000	45,000	16.3	16.2	17.2	15.7	10.9
35 to 44 years.....	564,000	486,845	15.8	403,000	118,000	43,000	14.1	14.1	14.1	16.1	10.4
45 to 64 years.....	809,000	728,727	11.0	593,000	121,000	94,000	20.2	21.1	20.7	16.6	22.7
65 years and over.....	394,000	279,781	40.8	285,000	76,000	34,000	9.8	8.1	9.9	10.4	8.2
Median age.....years..	31.3	30.9	-	31.9	30.5	27.2	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	2,709,000	2,296,171	18.0	1,995,000	472,000	242,000	67.5	66.6	69.6	64.6	58.5

Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR OHIO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940—Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	2,976,000	2,720,027	9.4	2,080,000	548,000	348,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	713,000	892,773	-20.1	510,000	117,000	87,000	24.0	32.8	24.5	21.4	25.0
Married.....	2,040,000	1,662,641	22.7	1,410,000	396,000	234,000	68.5	61.1	67.8	72.3	67.2
Widowed or divorced.....	222,000	164,613	34.9	160,000	36,000	27,000	7.5	6.1	7.7	6.6	7.8
Female, 14 years and over....	3,105,000	2,728,328	13.8	2,260,000	549,000	296,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	627,000	729,709	-14.1	470,000	86,000	71,000	20.2	26.7	20.8	15.7	24.0
Married.....	2,021,000	1,647,803	22.7	1,416,000	399,000	206,000	65.1	60.4	62.7	72.7	69.6
Widowed or divorced.....	456,000	351,316	29.8	374,000	65,000	18,000	14.7	12.9	16.5	11.8	6.1
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	2,340,000	2,296,378	1.9	1,596,000	441,000	302,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,396,000	1,365,601	2.2	920,000	279,000	197,000	59.7	59.5	57.6	63.3	65.2
Not enrolled in school.....	943,000	930,777	1.3	676,000	162,000	106,000	40.3	40.5	42.4	36.7	35.1
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	1,042,000	951,941	9.5	669,000	223,000	150,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	857,000	820,450	4.5	547,000	132,000	128,000	82.2	83.2	81.8	81.6	85.3
Not enrolled in school.....	185,000	131,491	40.7	122,000	40,000	22,000	17.8	13.8	18.2	17.9	14.7
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	415,000	491,327	-15.5	263,000	85,000	66,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	379,000	429,011	-11.7	239,000	30,000	60,000	91.3	87.3	90.9	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	36,000	62,316	-42.2	24,000	5,000	7,000	6.7	12.7	9.1	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	884,000	853,110	3.6	664,000	134,000	86,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	161,000	116,140	38.6	135,000	17,000	9,000	18.2	13.6	20.3	12.7	-
Not enrolled in school.....	723,000	736,970	-1.9	529,000	117,000	77,000	81.8	86.4	79.7	87.3	-

Table 2.—MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR OHIO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	1,968,000	1,582,194	24.4	1,359,000	377,000	232,000
With own household.....	1,849,000	1,472,472	25.6	1,276,000	357,000	216,000
Without own household.....	119,000	109,722	8.5	83,000	19,000	16,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	94.0	93.1	-	93.9	94.7	93.1
Without own household.....	6.0	6.9	-	6.1	5.0	6.9
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	2,634,000	(1)	-	1,983,000	448,000	263,000
Families.....	2,144,000	(1)	-	1,513,000	390,000	241,000
Unrelated individuals.....	550,000	(1)	-	470,000	58,000	22,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	2,335,000	1,901,632	22.8	1,652,000	431,000	252,000
Population in households.....	7,700,000	6,763,669	13.8	5,376,000	1,440,000	884,000
Population per household.....	3.8	3.6	-	3.3	3.3	3.5

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR OHIO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	7,796,000	5,458,000	1,463,000	875,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	6,411,000	4,456,000	1,186,000	769,000	82.2	81.6	81.1	87.9
Different house, same county.....	907,000	674,000	174,000	59,000	11.6	12.3	11.9	6.7
Different county or abroad.....	384,000	256,000	88,000	39,000	4.9	4.7	6.0	4.5
Residence not reported.....	95,000	72,000	15,000	8,000	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR OHIO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	6,081,000	2,976,000	3,105,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,206,000	2,349,000	857,000	52.7	78.9	27.6
Civilian labor force.....	3,204,000	2,348,000	856,000	52.7	78.9	27.6
Employed.....	3,069,000	2,247,000	822,000	50.5	75.5	26.5
Unemployed.....	134,000	101,000	34,000	2.2	3.4	1.1
Not in labor force.....	2,875,000	627,000	2,248,000	47.3	21.1	72.4
Keeping house.....	1,833,000	15,000	1,818,000	30.1	0.5	58.6
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	300,000	189,000	111,000	4.9	6.4	3.6
Other and not reported.....	741,000	432,000	319,000	12.2	14.2	10.3
14 to 19 years old.....	387,000	185,000	202,000	6.4	6.2	6.5
20 to 64 years old.....	217,000	131,000	86,000	3.6	4.4	2.8
65 years old and over.....	137,000	107,000	30,000	2.3	3.6	1.0
Civilian labor force.....	3,204,000	2,349,000	856,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	3,069,000	2,247,000	822,000	95.8	95.7	96.0
At work.....	2,971,000	2,179,000	792,000	92.7	92.8	92.5
35 hours or more.....	2,619,000	1,984,000	634,000	81.7	84.5	74.1
15 to 34 hours.....	273,000	151,000	123,000	8.5	6.4	14.4
1 to 14 hours.....	73,000	43,000	30,000	2.4	1.8	4.1
With a job but not at work.....	99,000	69,000	30,000	3.1	2.9	3.5
Unemployed.....	134,000	101,000	34,000	4.2	4.3	4.0
Experienced workers.....	131,000	98,000	33,000	4.1	4.2	3.9
New workers.....	4,000	3,000	1,000	0.1	0.1	0.1
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	4,340,000	2,080,000	2,260,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,364,000	1,670,000	694,000	54.5	80.3	30.7
Civilian labor force.....	2,362,000	1,669,000	693,000	54.4	80.2	30.7
Employed.....	2,248,000	1,586,000	662,000	51.8	76.2	29.8
Unemployed.....	118,000	82,000	31,000	2.6	3.9	1.4
Not in labor force.....	1,976,000	410,000	1,566,000	45.5	19.7	69.3
Keeping house.....	1,276,000	13,000	1,264,000	29.4	0.6	55.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	131,000	102,000	79,000	4.2	4.9	3.5
Other and not reported.....	520,000	297,000	223,000	12.0	14.3	9.9
14 to 19 years old.....	252,000	123,000	129,000	5.8	5.9	5.7
20 to 64 years old.....	175,000	104,000	72,000	4.0	5.0	3.2
65 years old and over.....	93,000	71,000	22,000	2.1	3.4	1.0
Civilian labor force.....	2,362,000	1,669,000	693,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,248,000	1,586,000	662,000	95.2	95.0	95.5
At work.....	2,173,000	1,536,000	637,000	92.0	92.0	91.9
35 hours or more.....	1,955,000	1,430,000	526,000	82.8	85.7	75.9
15 to 34 hours.....	165,000	79,000	85,000	7.0	4.7	12.3
1 to 14 hours.....	53,000	27,000	26,000	2.2	1.6	3.8
With a job but not at work.....	75,000	50,000	25,000	3.2	3.0	3.6
Unemployed.....	118,000	82,000	31,000	4.8	4.9	4.5

Table 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR OHIO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,097,000	548,000	549,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	498,000	387,000	111,000	45.4	70.6	20.2
Civilian labor force.....	498,000	387,000	111,000	45.4	70.6	20.2
Employed.....	481,000	371,000	110,000	43.8	67.7	23.0
Unemployed.....	17,000	16,000	1,000	1.5	2.9	0.2
Not in labor force.....	599,000	161,000	438,000	54.6	29.4	79.8
Keeping house.....	862,000	3,000	359,000	83.0	0.5	65.4
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	92,000	69,000	22,000	8.4	12.6	4.0
Other and not reported.....	145,000	89,000	57,000	13.2	16.2	10.4
14 to 19 years old.....	80,000	39,000	40,000	7.3	7.1	7.3
20 to 64 years old.....	29,000	19,000	10,000	2.6	3.5	1.8
65 years old and over.....	27,000	30,000	7,000	3.4	5.5	1.3
Civilian labor force.....	498,000	387,000	111,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	481,000	371,000	110,000	96.6	95.9	99.1
At work.....	466,000	358,000	108,000	93.6	92.5	97.3
35 hours or more.....	396,000	316,000	80,000	79.5	81.7	72.1
15 to 34 hours.....	57,000	35,000	22,000	11.4	9.0	19.8
1 to 14 hours.....	13,000	8,000	6,000	2.6	2.1	5.4
With a job but not at work.....	14,000	13,000	2,000	2.8	3.4	1.8
Unemployed.....	17,000	16,000	1,000	3.4	4.1	0.9
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	643,000	348,000	295,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	344,000	292,000	52,000	53.5	83.9	17.6
Civilian labor force.....	344,000	292,000	52,000	53.5	83.9	17.6
Employed.....	340,000	290,000	50,000	52.9	83.3	16.9
Unemployed.....	4,000	2,000	2,000	0.6	0.6	0.7
Not in labor force.....	300,000	56,000	244,000	46.7	16.1	82.4
Keeping house.....	196,000	1,000	195,000	30.5	0.3	65.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	28,000	18,000	10,000	4.4	5.2	3.4
Other and not reported.....	76,000	37,000	39,000	11.8	10.6	13.2
14 to 19 years old.....	56,000	22,000	34,000	8.7	6.3	11.5
20 to 64 years old.....	13,000	8,000	5,000	2.0	2.3	1.7
65 years old and over.....	8,000	7,000	1,000	1.2	2.0	0.3
Civilian labor force.....	344,000	292,000	52,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	340,000	290,000	50,000	98.8	99.3	-
At work.....	331,000	284,000	47,000	96.2	97.3	-
35 hours or more.....	268,000	239,000	29,000	77.9	81.8	-
15 to 34 hours.....	52,000	37,000	15,000	15.1	12.7	-
1 to 14 hours.....	12,000	9,000	3,000	3.5	3.1	-
With a job but not at work.....	9,000	6,000	3,000	2.6	2.1	-
Unemployed.....	4,000	2,000	2,000	1.2	0.7	-

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR OHIO: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	6,081,000	2,976,000	3,105,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,206,000	2,349,000	857,000	52.7	78.9	27.6
Civilian labor force.....	3,204,000	2,348,000	856,000	52.7	78.9	27.6
Employed.....	3,069,000	2,247,000	822,000	50.5	75.5	26.5
Unemployed.....	134,000	101,000	34,000	2.2	3.4	1.1
Not in labor force.....	2,875,000	627,000	2,248,000	47.3	21.1	72.4
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	5,448,355	2,720,027	2,728,328	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,765,687	2,127,299	638,388	50.8	78.2	23.4
Civilian labor force.....	2,762,087	2,123,699	638,388	50.7	78.1	23.4
Employed.....	2,341,367	1,788,554	552,813	43.0	65.8	20.3
Unemployed.....	420,720	338,745	81,975	7.7	12.3	3.1
Not in labor force.....	2,682,668	592,728	2,089,940	49.2	21.8	76.6

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR OHIO: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Popula- tion	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distri- bution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed		Total labor force	Unem- ployed
Total, 14 years and over..	6,081,000	3,206,000	3,204,000	3,069,000	134,000	2,875,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	1,298,000	625,000	623,000	568,000	54,000	674,000	19.5	40.8
25 to 34 years.....	1,309,000	783,000	783,000	757,000	26,000	528,000	24.4	19.4
35 to 44 years.....	1,107,000	696,000	696,000	678,000	18,000	411,000	21.7	13.4
45 to 64 years.....	1,609,000	934,000	934,000	906,000	28,000	676,000	29.1	20.9
65 years and over.....	758,000	168,000	168,000	160,000	8,000	590,000	5.2	6.0
Male, 14 years and over....	2,976,000	2,349,000	2,348,000	2,247,000	101,000	627,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	613,000	376,000	375,000	338,000	37,000	237,000	16.0	36.6
25 to 34 years.....	656,000	602,000	602,000	577,000	25,000	54,000	25.6	24.8
35 to 44 years.....	543,000	519,000	519,000	505,000	14,000	24,000	22.1	13.9
45 to 64 years.....	800,000	710,000	710,000	691,000	18,000	91,000	30.2	17.6
65 years and over.....	363,000	142,000	142,000	135,000	7,000	221,000	6.0	6.9
Female, 14 years and over...	3,105,000	857,000	856,000	822,000	34,000	2,248,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	685,000	248,000	248,000	230,000	17,000	437,000	28.9	-
25 to 34 years.....	653,000	181,000	181,000	180,000	1,000	472,000	21.1	-
35 to 44 years.....	564,000	177,000	177,000	172,000	5,000	387,000	20.7	-
45 to 64 years.....	809,000	224,000	224,000	214,000	10,000	585,000	26.1	-
65 years and over.....	394,000	26,000	26,000	25,000	1,000	368,000	3.0	-

Table 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR OHIO: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	52.7	78.9	27.6	4.2	4.3	4.0
14 to 19 years.....	33.2	40.0	27.2	8.9	9.0	9.8
20 to 24 years.....	63.0	82.7	45.5	8.6	10.3	5.8
25 to 34 years.....	59.8	91.8	27.7	3.3	4.2	0.6
35 to 44 years.....	62.9	95.6	31.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
45 to 54 years.....	59.3	92.0	30.0	2.4	2.1	3.5
55 to 64 years.....	56.5	85.1	24.4	3.7	3.4	6.1
65 years and over.....	22.2	39.1	6.6	4.8	4.9	3.8

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR OHIO: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,069,000	2,247,000	822,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,353,000	1,677,000	675,000	76.7	74.6	82.1
Government workers.....	269,000	179,000	90,000	8.8	8.0	10.9
Self-employed workers.....	410,000	373,000	37,000	13.4	16.6	4.5
Unpaid family workers.....	38,000	17,000	20,000	1.2	0.8	2.4
1940						
Employed.....	2,341,867	1,788,554	552,813	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,727,144	1,283,064	444,080	73.8	71.7	80.8
Government workers.....	170,100	109,127	60,973	7.3	6.1	11.0
Self-employed workers.....	408,361	371,758	36,603	17.4	20.8	6.6
Unpaid family workers.....	35,742	24,605	11,137	1.5	1.4	2.0

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR OHIO: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,069,000	2,247,000	822,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	255,000	173,000	82,000	8.3	7.7	10.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	167,000	160,000	7,000	5.4	7.1	0.9
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	265,000	240,000	25,000	8.6	10.7	3.0
Clerical and kindred workers.....	418,000	178,000	240,000	13.6	7.9	29.2
Sales workers.....	220,000	158,000	62,000	7.2	6.8	8.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	485,000	470,000	15,000	15.8	20.9	1.8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	688,000	515,000	167,000	22.3	29.0	20.3
Private household workers.....	67,000	5,000	62,000	2.2	0.2	7.5
Service workers, except private household....	218,000	104,000	114,000	7.1	4.6	13.9
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	42,000	40,000	3,000	1.4	1.8	0.4
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	22,000	13,000	9,000	0.7	0.6	1.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	178,000	168,000	10,000	5.8	7.5	1.2
Occupation not reported.....	49,000	28,000	21,000	1.6	1.2	2.6
1940						
Employed.....	2,341,867	1,788,554	552,813	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	189,215	117,068	72,147	8.1	6.5	13.1
Farmers and farm managers.....	176,125	173,056	3,069	7.5	9.7	0.6
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	200,527	180,226	20,301	8.6	10.1	3.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	248,916	118,050	130,866	10.6	6.6	23.7
Sales workers.....	166,194	117,011	49,183	7.1	6.5	8.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	345,579	338,287	7,292	14.8	18.9	1.8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	492,950	394,529	98,421	21.1	22.1	17.8
Private household workers.....	88,634	3,308	85,326	3.8	0.2	15.4
Service workers, except private household....	168,819	97,651	71,168	7.2	5.5	12.9
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	52,962	52,289	673	2.3	2.9	0.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	22,118	21,089	1,029	0.9	1.3	0.2
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	168,835	162,627	6,208	7.2	9.1	1.1
Occupation not reported.....	20,493	13,418	7,075	0.9	0.8	1.8

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR OHIO: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	131,000	98,000	33,000	100.0	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	6,000	5,000	1,000	4.6	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	16,000	8,000	9,000	12.2	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,000	19,000	-	14.5	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	28,000	22,000	6,000	21.4	-	-
Service workers, including private household.	13,000	4,000	9,000	9.9	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	20,000	19,000	1,000	15.3	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	28,000	20,000	8,000	21.4	-	-

Table 11.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR OHIO: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,069,000	2,247,000	822,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	242,000	223,000	19,000	7.9	9.9	2.3
Mining.....	26,000	26,000	-	0.8	1.2	-
Construction.....	157,000	151,000	6,000	5.1	6.7	0.7
Manufacturing.....	1,068,000	864,000	203,000	34.8	38.5	24.7
Durable goods.....	746,000	639,000	106,000	24.3	28.4	12.9
Nondurable goods.....	314,000	219,000	96,000	10.2	9.7	11.7
Not specified manufacturing.....	8,000	7,000	1,000	0.3	0.3	0.1
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	246,000	201,000	44,000	8.0	8.9	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	579,000	372,000	207,000	18.9	16.6	25.2
Service industries.....	578,000	282,000	296,000	18.8	12.6	36.0
All other industries.....	130,000	106,000	23,000	4.2	4.7	2.8
Industry not reported.....	44,000	21,000	23,000	1.4	0.9	2.8
1940						
Employed.....	2,841,367	1,788,554	1,052,813	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	257,267	251,797	5,470	11.0	14.1	1.0
Mining.....	32,430	32,102	328	1.4	1.8	0.1
Construction.....	101,337	99,825	2,012	4.3	5.6	0.4
Manufacturing.....	783,197	652,102	131,095	33.5	36.5	23.7
Durable goods.....	512,735	453,750	58,985	21.9	25.4	10.7
Nondurable goods.....	256,950	187,593	69,357	11.0	10.5	12.5
Not specified manufacturing.....	13,512	10,759	2,753	0.6	0.6	0.5
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	172,618	156,028	16,590	7.4	8.7	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	408,654	287,597	121,057	17.5	16.1	21.9
Service industries.....	485,065	233,675	251,390	20.7	13.1	45.5
All other industries.....	68,260	54,591	13,669	2.9	3.1	2.5
Industry not reported.....	32,539	21,337	11,202	1.4	1.2	2.0

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR OHIO, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	2,694,000	2,144,000	2,431,000	1,908,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	2,482,000	1,980,000	2,238,000	1,753,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	285,000	112,000	256,000	92,000	11.5	5.7	11.5	5.2
\$500 to \$999.....	185,000	95,000	154,000	70,000	7.5	4.8	6.9	4.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	187,000	131,000	160,000	108,000	7.5	6.6	7.2	6.2
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	174,000	123,000	145,000	95,000	7.0	6.2	6.5	5.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	211,000	166,000	175,000	130,000	8.5	8.4	7.8	7.4
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	238,000	208,000	209,000	181,000	9.6	10.5	9.4	10.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	285,000	254,000	266,000	235,000	11.5	12.8	11.9	13.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	220,000	211,000	208,000	199,000	8.9	10.7	9.3	11.4
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	165,000	160,000	157,000	151,000	6.6	8.1	7.0	8.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	125,000	122,000	119,000	116,000	5.0	6.2	5.8	6.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	180,000	175,000	169,000	164,000	7.3	8.8	7.6	9.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	88,000	87,000	84,000	83,000	3.5	4.4	3.8	4.7
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	89,000	87,000	83,000	81,000	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.6
\$10,000 and over.....	51,000	50,000	48,000	47,000	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.7
Income not reported.....	212,000	163,000	198,000	150,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,918	\$3,305	\$3,033	\$3,427	-	-	-	-

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

March 27, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-6, No. 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Pennsylvania during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics for the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Pennsylvania shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of Pennsylvania increased by 597,820 in the last decade, rising from 9,900,180 on April 1, 1940, to 10,498,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) Although there was a gain in population due to the fact that births outnumbered deaths, additional information indicates that there was a substantial migration out of the State during the decade. The rate of growth, 6 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except the period 1930 to 1940. The urban population was 7,400,000 in 1950, or 70

percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 3,098,000, or 30 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 774,000 were living on farms and 2,324,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition, the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

The proportion of females in the total population of Pennsylvania was about the same in 1950 as in 1940, according to the estimates based on the preliminary sample. For every 100 females in 1950 there were 99.6 males.

A greater proportionate growth was experienced by the nonwhite population than by the white population. The nonwhite population rose from 473,191 to 654,000, a very large gain during the decade, and constituted

6 percent of the 1950 population. The white population increased from 9,426,989 in 1940 to 9,844,000 in 1950, a 4-percent gain.

The average size of household in Pennsylvania was 3.5 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.9 persons in 1940. (See table 2.) This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 5,195,000, and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 65 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 57 percent in 1940. Of the 2,482,000 married couples in the State, 219,000, or 9 percent, did not have their own household, but rather were sharing the homes of others. The corresponding proportion for 1940, 8 percent, was about the same.

The State contained 2,679,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 657,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 6 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 28 percent, was much higher than the 6-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Nevertheless, the median age of the total population rose from 29.3 years in 1940 to about 31.1 years in 1950, as an effect of past trends in births, deaths, and net immigration.

In 1950, 1,949,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 2,076,296 in 1940. The enrollment in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 84 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old a similar proportion, 86 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 18 percent were enrolled in 1950 as compared with 12 percent in 1940. In this group the increase

reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were fairly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 10 percent, or 1,011,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. Of this number 703,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 308,000, or 3 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State, or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above brought about relatively little change in the size and composition of the labor force in Pennsylvania. An estimated 4,172,000 residents of Pennsylvania 14 years of age and over were employed, unemployed, or in the armed forces in 1950. This is only slightly above the 3,986,000 in the labor force 10 years earlier.

Some 3,059,000 workers, or 73 percent of the 1950 labor force, lived in urban places. Rural-nonfarm and rural-farm workers numbered 812,000 and 301,000, respectively. Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas, where job opportunities are relatively limited. Some 29 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in urban centers were in the labor force, as compared with 22 percent of the rural-nonfarm and 20 percent of the rural-farm women. For men, the proportions were the same (79 percent) among residents of urban and rural-farm areas, but were somewhat lower (73 percent) in the case of rural-nonfarm men. (See table 4.)

Although the size of the labor force was not significantly changed from the level of a decade ago, proportionately fewer of the workers were unemployed than was the case in 1940. In April 1950, 218,000 workers, or 5 percent of all civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 755,833 persons, or approximately 19 percent of the workers in the State, were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 about 36,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operatives group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Pennsylvania reached a total of 3,948,000 in April 1950, or 22 percent above 1940. Although most of the 720,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial

increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 236,018 in 1940 to 316,000 in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 434,548 to 621,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 252,860 to 331,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, 15 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 9 percent were so employed. (See table 9.)

In 1950, 1,303,000 of Pennsylvania's employed workers were in manufacturing, an increase of 230,000 over 1940. Approximately three-fourths of this increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 160,000 to a 1950 level of 689,000. Substantial gains in employment also occurred in the construction and service industries. In general, however, the relative distribution of employed workers among the various broad industry groups was about the same in 1950 as in 1940. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Pennsylvania was \$3,135. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,759). Approximately 34 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 16 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 3,837,000 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (2,322,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated

400,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 617,000 were teen-agers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 487,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe; and (d) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as towns except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures

do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census

were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definitions; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950 in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit.

This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as

employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class of worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force¹.

¹ See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are

included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,500 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 740 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present

report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
50,000.....	16,000	2,500,000.....	101,000
100,000.....	23,000	5,000,000.....	118,000
300,000.....	39,000	7,500,000.....	107,000
500,000.....	50,000	9,000,000.....	83,000
700,000.....	59,000	10,000,000.....	50,000
1,000,000.....	70,000		

Characteristics of the rural population show somewhat greater variability than is indicated in the table above.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the

1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the

size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	10,498,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:							
2 or 98	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
5 or 95	3.2	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
10 or 90	4.4	3.1	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
25 or 75	6.3	4.5	3.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
50	7.3	5.2	3.7	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 5,239,000 males in the State, 7.5 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 0.9 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 6.6 percent and 8.4 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
Total population.....	10,498,000	9,900,180	6.0	7,400,000	2,324,000	774,000	-	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	70.5	22.1	7.4
COLOR											
Total.....	10,498,000	9,900,180	6.0	7,400,000	2,324,000	774,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	9,844,000	9,426,989	4.4	6,789,000	2,288,000	767,000	93.8	95.2	91.7	98.5	99.1
Nonwhite.....	654,000	473,191	38.2	611,000	37,000	7,000	6.2	4.8	8.3	1.6	0.9
Male.....	5,239,000	4,951,207	5.8	3,615,000	1,207,000	416,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,923,000	4,718,483	4.3	3,323,000	1,190,000	411,000	94.0	95.3	91.9	98.6	98.8
Nonwhite.....	315,000	232,724	35.4	292,000	18,000	5,000	6.0	4.7	8.1	1.5	1.2
Female.....	5,259,000	4,948,973	6.3	3,785,000	1,117,000	358,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	4,920,000	4,708,506	4.5	3,466,000	1,098,000	356,000	93.6	95.1	91.6	98.3	99.4
Nonwhite.....	339,000	240,467	41.0	319,000	19,000	1,000	6.4	4.9	8.4	1.7	0.3
AGE											
Total.....	10,498,000	9,900,180	6.0	7,400,000	2,324,000	774,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	1,014,000	726,065	39.7	674,000	263,000	77,000	9.7	7.3	9.1	11.3	9.9
5 to 9 years.....	894,000	762,813	17.2	572,000	247,000	76,000	8.5	7.7	7.7	10.6	9.8
10 to 14 years.....	732,000	906,708	-19.3	486,000	182,000	65,000	7.0	9.2	6.6	7.8	8.4
15 to 24 years.....	1,542,000	1,866,903	-17.4	1,089,000	331,000	122,000	14.7	18.9	14.7	14.2	15.8
25 to 34 years.....	1,746,000	1,587,621	10.0	1,255,000	392,000	99,000	16.6	16.0	17.0	16.9	12.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,483,000	1,353,212	9.6	1,085,000	290,000	108,000	14.1	13.7	14.7	12.5	14.0
45 to 64 years.....	2,186,000	2,019,385	8.3	1,608,000	415,000	168,000	20.8	20.4	21.7	17.9	21.1
65 years and over.....	901,000	677,468	33.0	631,000	206,000	64,000	8.6	6.8	8.5	8.9	8.3
Median age.....years..	31.1	29.3	-	32.0	28.5	29.7	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	6,956,000	6,351,408	9.5	5,042,000	1,437,000	477,000	66.3	64.2	68.1	61.8	61.6
Male.....	5,239,000	4,951,207	5.8	3,615,000	1,207,000	416,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	513,000	369,129	39.0	347,000	127,000	38,000	9.8	7.5	9.6	10.5	9.1
5 to 9 years.....	474,000	387,066	22.5	303,000	134,000	37,000	9.0	7.8	8.4	11.1	8.9
10 to 14 years.....	378,000	456,539	-17.6	243,000	99,000	85,000	7.2	9.3	6.7	8.2	8.4
15 to 24 years.....	753,000	927,272	-18.8	515,000	167,000	70,000	14.4	18.7	14.2	13.8	16.8
25 to 34 years.....	826,000	782,982	5.5	564,000	211,000	70,000	15.8	15.8	15.6	17.5	12.0
35 to 44 years.....	723,000	673,809	7.3	527,000	140,000	56,000	13.8	13.6	14.6	11.6	13.5
45 to 64 years.....	1,140,000	1,029,592	10.7	816,000	232,000	92,000	21.8	20.8	22.6	19.2	22.1
65 years and over.....	434,000	322,818	34.4	298,000	98,000	38,000	8.3	6.5	8.2	8.1	9.1
Median age.....years..	31.1	29.3	-	32.1	28.6	30.6	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	3,430,000	3,161,065	8.5	2,427,000	744,000	259,000	65.5	63.8	67.1	61.6	62.3
Female.....	5,259,000	4,948,973	6.3	3,785,000	1,117,000	358,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	502,000	356,936	40.6	327,000	136,000	39,000	9.5	7.2	8.6	12.2	10.9
5 to 9 years.....	420,000	375,747	11.8	268,000	112,000	39,000	8.0	7.6	7.1	10.0	10.9
10 to 14 years.....	355,000	448,169	-20.8	242,000	83,000	80,000	6.8	9.1	6.4	7.4	8.4
15 to 24 years.....	789,000	939,636	-16.0	574,000	164,000	51,000	15.0	19.0	15.2	14.7	14.2
25 to 34 years.....	920,000	804,639	14.3	691,000	180,000	49,000	17.5	16.3	18.3	16.1	13.7
35 to 44 years.....	760,000	679,403	11.9	557,000	150,000	53,000	14.5	13.7	14.7	13.4	14.8
45 to 64 years.....	1,046,000	989,793	5.7	792,000	188,000	70,000	19.9	20.0	20.9	16.4	19.6
65 years and over.....	467,000	354,650	31.7	333,000	108,000	26,000	8.9	7.2	8.8	9.7	7.3
Median age.....years..	31.1	29.4	-	32.0	28.5	29.1	-	-	-	-	-
21 years and over.....	3,526,000	3,190,343	10.5	2,615,000	693,000	218,000	67.0	64.5	69.1	62.0	60.9

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	3,952,000	3,831,498	3.1	2,765,000	870,000	317,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	1,087,000	1,425,921	-23.8	745,000	239,000	104,000	27.5	37.2	26.9	27.5	32.8
Married.....	2,519,000	2,207,814	18.6	1,840,000	587,000	192,000	66.3	57.6	66.5	67.5	60.6
Widowed or divorced.....	245,000	197,768	23.9	180,000	45,000	20,000	6.2	5.3	6.5	5.2	6.3
Female, 14 years and over....	4,058,000	3,861,716	5.1	3,003,000	801,000	253,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	977,000	1,213,297	-19.5	771,000	157,000	49,000	24.1	31.4	25.7	19.6	19.4
Married.....	2,576,000	2,201,728	17.0	1,840,000	542,000	194,000	63.5	57.0	61.3	67.7	75.7
Widowed or divorced.....	505,000	446,691	13.1	398,000	102,000	11,000	12.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	4.3
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	3,168,000	3,536,429	-10.4	2,147,000	759,000	263,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,949,000	2,076,296	-6.1	1,334,000	461,000	154,000	61.5	58.7	62.1	60.7	58.6
Not enrolled in school.....	1,219,000	1,460,133	-16.5	813,000	298,000	108,000	38.5	41.3	37.9	39.3	41.1
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	1,474,000	1,480,301	-0.5	958,000	390,000	126,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,234,000	1,276,780	-3.4	802,000	329,000	103,000	83.7	86.2	83.7	84.4	81.7
Not enrolled in school.....	240,000	204,121	17.6	156,000	61,000	23,000	16.3	13.8	16.3	15.6	18.3
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	606,000	764,114	-20.7	409,000	140,000	57,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	519,000	649,394	-20.1	360,000	115,000	43,000	85.6	85.0	83.0	82.1	-
Not enrolled in school.....	87,000	114,720	-24.2	49,000	24,000	14,000	14.4	15.0	12.0	17.1	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	1,088,000	1,291,414	-15.8	779,000	229,000	80,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Enrolled in school.....	196,000	150,122	30.6	172,000	16,000	8,000	18.0	11.6	22.1	7.0	-
Not enrolled in school.....	892,000	1,141,292	-21.8	607,000	213,000	72,000	82.0	88.4	77.9	93.0	-

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	2,482,000	2,074,035	19.7	1,738,000	557,000	187,000
With own household.....	2,263,000	1,907,052	18.7	1,586,000	515,000	163,000
Without own household.....	219,000	166,983	31.2	153,000	42,000	24,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	91.2	91.9	-	91.3	92.5	87.2
Without own household.....	8.8	8.1	-	8.8	7.5	12.8
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	3,336,000	(1)	-	2,448,000	672,000	215,000
Families.....	2,679,000	(1)	-	1,896,000	596,000	187,000
Unrelated individuals.....	657,000	(1)	-	552,000	76,000	28,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	2,870,000	2,519,770	13.9	2,056,000	619,000	195,000
Population in households.....	10,162,000	9,704,927	4.7	7,163,000	2,235,000	764,000
Population per household.....	3.5	3.9	-	3.5	3.6	3.9

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.—RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	10,298,000	7,265,000	2,271,000	762,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	9,158,000	6,456,000	2,015,000	687,000	88.9	88.9	88.7	90.2
Different house, same county.....	703,000	513,000	144,000	46,000	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.0
Different county or abroad.....	308,000	205,000	85,000	18,000	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.4
Residence not reported.....	129,000	91,000	27,000	11,000	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4

Table 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	8,009,000	3,952,000	4,058,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	4,172,000	3,064,000	1,108,000	52.1	77.5	27.8
Civilian labor force.....	4,166,000	3,057,000	1,108,000	52.0	77.4	27.8
Employed.....	3,948,000	2,873,000	1,074,000	49.3	72.7	26.5
Unemployed.....	218,000	184,000	34,000	2.7	4.7	0.8
Not in labor force.....	3,837,000	888,000	2,949,000	47.9	22.5	72.7
Keeping house.....	2,335,000	13,000	2,322,000	29.2	0.3	57.2
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	487,000	319,000	168,000	6.1	8.1	4.1
Other and not reported.....	1,016,000	557,000	459,000	12.7	14.1	11.3
14 to 19 years old.....	617,000	313,000	304,000	7.7	7.9	7.5
20 to 64 years old.....	269,000	156,000	113,000	3.4	3.9	2.8
65 years old and over.....	131,000	88,000	43,000	1.6	2.2	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	4,166,000	3,057,000	1,108,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	3,948,000	2,873,000	1,074,000	94.8	94.0	96.9
At work.....	3,855,000	2,806,000	1,049,000	92.5	91.8	94.7
35 or more hours.....	3,386,000	2,555,000	831,000	81.3	83.6	75.0
15 to 34 hours.....	386,000	210,000	176,000	9.3	6.9	15.9
1 to 14 hours.....	83,000	41,000	42,000	2.0	1.3	3.8
With a job but not at work.....	93,000	67,000	26,000	2.2	2.2	2.3
Unemployed.....	218,000	184,000	34,000	5.2	6.0	3.1
Experienced workers.....	210,000	177,000	33,000	5.0	5.8	3.0
New workers.....	8,000	7,000	1,000	0.2	0.2	0.1
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	5,768,000	2,765,000	3,003,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,059,000	2,180,000	879,000	53.0	78.8	29.3
Civilian labor force.....	3,054,000	2,175,000	879,000	52.9	78.7	29.3
Employed.....	2,883,000	2,033,000	850,000	50.0	73.5	28.3
Unemployed.....	172,000	142,000	30,000	3.0	5.1	1.0
Not in labor force.....	2,708,000	585,000	2,124,000	46.9	21.2	70.7
Keeping house.....	1,660,000	7,000	1,653,000	28.8	0.3	55.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	299,000	178,000	122,000	5.2	6.4	4.1
Other and not reported.....	749,000	400,000	350,000	13.0	14.5	11.7
14 to 19 years old.....	430,000	202,000	228,000	7.5	7.3	7.6
20 to 64 years old.....	217,000	128,000	89,000	3.8	4.6	3.0
65 years old and over.....	103,000	70,000	32,000	1.8	2.5	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	3,054,000	2,175,000	879,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,883,000	2,033,000	850,000	94.4	93.5	96.7
At work.....	2,818,000	1,988,000	830,000	92.3	91.4	94.4
35 or more hours.....	2,483,000	1,814,000	669,000	81.3	83.4	76.1
15 to 34 hours.....	280,000	150,000	130,000	9.2	6.9	14.8
1 to 14 hours.....	55,000	24,000	31,000	1.8	1.1	3.5
With a job but not at work.....	64,000	45,000	19,000	2.1	2.1	2.2
Unemployed.....	172,000	142,000	30,000	5.6	6.5	3.4

Table 4.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,671,000	870,000	801,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	812,000	633,000	179,000	48.6	72.8	22.3
Civilian labor force.....	810,000	632,000	179,000	48.5	72.6	22.3
Employed.....	770,000	595,000	175,000	46.1	68.4	21.8
Unemployed.....	41,000	37,000	4,000	2.5	4.3	0.5
Not in labor force.....	859,000	237,000	622,000	51.4	27.2	77.7
Keeping house.....	507,000	4,000	503,000	30.3	0.5	62.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	156,000	121,000	35,000	9.3	13.9	4.4
Other and not reported.....	197,000	112,000	84,000	11.8	12.9	10.5
14 to 19 years old.....	134,000	76,000	58,000	8.0	8.7	7.2
20 to 64 years old.....	38,000	22,000	16,000	2.3	2.5	2.0
65 years old and over.....	24,000	15,000	9,000	1.4	1.7	1.1
Civilian labor force.....	810,000	632,000	179,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	770,000	595,000	175,000	95.1	94.1	97.6
At work.....	748,000	580,000	168,000	92.3	91.8	93.9
35 or more hours.....	637,000	514,000	123,000	78.6	81.3	68.7
15 to 34 hours.....	88,000	51,000	37,000	10.9	8.1	20.7
1 to 14 hours.....	23,000	15,000	8,000	2.8	2.4	4.5
With a job but not at work.....	22,000	15,000	7,000	2.7	2.4	3.9
Unemployed.....	41,000	37,000	4,000	5.1	5.9	2.2
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	571,000	317,000	253,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	301,000	251,000	50,000	52.7	79.2	19.8
Civilian labor force.....	301,000	251,000	50,000	52.7	79.2	19.8
Employed.....	295,000	245,000	50,000	51.7	77.3	19.8
Unemployed.....	5,000	5,000	-	0.9	1.6	-
Not in labor force.....	270,000	66,000	203,000	47.3	20.8	80.2
Keeping house.....	168,000	1,000	167,000	29.4	0.3	66.0
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	31,000	20,000	11,000	5.4	6.3	4.3
Other and not reported.....	70,000	45,000	26,000	12.3	14.2	10.3
14 to 19 years old.....	53,000	35,000	18,000	9.3	11.0	7.1
20 to 64 years old.....	14,000	7,000	7,000	2.5	2.2	2.8
65 years old and over.....	4,000	3,000	1,000	0.7	0.9	0.4
Civilian labor force.....	301,000	251,000	50,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	295,000	245,000	50,000	98.0	97.6	-
At work.....	289,000	239,000	50,000	96.0	95.2	-
35 or more hours.....	266,000	228,000	38,000	88.4	90.8	-
15 to 34 hours.....	18,000	8,000	9,000	6.0	3.2	-
1 to 14 hours.....	5,000	3,000	3,000	1.7	1.2	-
With a job but not at work.....	7,000	7,000	-	2.3	2.8	-
Unemployed.....	5,000	5,000	-	1.7	2.0	-

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	8,009,000	3,952,000	4,058,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	4,172,000	3,064,000	1,108,000	52.1	77.5	27.3
Civilian labor force.....	4,166,000	3,057,000	1,108,000	52.0	77.4	27.3
Employed.....	3,948,000	2,873,000	1,074,000	49.3	72.7	26.5
Unemployed.....	218,000	184,000	34,000	2.7	4.7	0.8
Not in labor force.....	3,837,000	888,000	2,949,000	47.9	22.5	72.7
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	7,693,214	3,881,498	3,811,716	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,986,000	3,006,579	979,421	51.8	78.5	25.4
Civilian labor force.....	3,980,900	3,001,479	979,421	51.7	78.3	25.4
Employed.....	3,225,067	2,418,170	811,897	41.9	63.0	21.0
Unemployed.....	755,833	588,309	167,524	9.8	15.4	4.3
Not in labor force.....	3,707,214	824,919	2,882,295	48.2	21.5	74.6

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
Total, 14 years and over..	8,009,000	4,172,000	4,166,000	3,948,000	218,000	3,837,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	1,694,000	732,000	731,000	660,000	71,000	962,000	17.5	32.6
25 to 34 years.....	1,746,000	1,023,000	1,024,000	979,000	46,000	718,000	24.6	21.1
35 to 44 years.....	1,483,000	935,000	935,000	898,000	37,000	548,000	22.4	17.0
45 to 64 years.....	2,186,000	1,249,000	1,247,000	1,200,000	48,000	937,000	29.9	22.0
65 years and over.....	901,000	223,000	223,000	212,000	11,000	679,000	5.5	7.8
Male, 14 years and over....	3,952,000	3,064,000	3,057,000	2,873,000	184,000	888,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	829,000	423,000	427,000	368,000	59,000	401,000	14.0	32.1
25 to 34 years.....	826,000	757,000	753,000	719,000	35,000	69,000	24.7	19.0
35 to 44 years.....	723,000	688,000	688,000	657,000	32,000	34,000	22.5	17.4
45 to 64 years.....	1,140,000	1,004,000	1,003,000	959,000	44,000	136,000	32.8	23.9
65 years and over.....	434,000	186,000	186,000	171,000	15,000	248,000	6.1	8.2
Female, 14 years and over...	4,058,000	1,108,000	1,108,000	1,074,000	34,000	2,949,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	864,000	303,000	303,000	291,000	12,000	561,000	27.3	-
25 to 34 years.....	920,000	271,000	271,000	260,000	11,000	649,000	24.5	-
35 to 44 years.....	760,000	247,000	247,000	241,000	6,000	518,000	22.3	-
45 to 64 years.....	1,046,000	245,000	245,000	242,000	3,000	801,000	22.1	-
65 years and over.....	467,000	42,000	42,000	41,000	1,000	425,000	3.8	-

Table 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	52.1	77.5	27.3	5.2	6.0	3.1
14 to 19 years.....	26.1	23.9	23.3	16.6	24.2	6.8
20 to 24 years.....	62.7	79.8	47.7	6.5	9.2	2.5
25 to 34 years.....	58.9	91.6	29.5	4.5	4.6	4.1
35 to 44 years.....	63.0	95.2	32.5	4.0	4.7	2.4
45 to 54 years.....	61.6	92.9	27.7	3.8	4.7	0.6
55 to 64 years.....	51.7	82.2	18.3	3.7	4.0	2.8
65 years and over.....	25.3	42.9	9.0	7.0	8.1	2.4

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,948,000	2,873,000	1,074,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	3,138,000	2,238,000	900,000	79.5	77.9	83.8
Government workers.....	316,000	211,000	106,000	8.0	7.3	9.9
Self-employed workers.....	455,000	408,000	48,000	11.5	14.2	4.5
Unpaid family workers.....	89,000	17,000	21,000	1.0	0.6	2.0
1940						
Employed.....	3,225,067	2,413,170	811,897	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	2,529,281	1,859,198	670,083	78.4	77.0	82.5
Government workers.....	236,018	152,047	83,971	7.3	6.3	10.8
Self-employed workers.....	419,823	374,524	45,299	13.0	15.5	5.6
Unpaid family workers.....	89,945	27,401	12,544	1.2	1.1	1.5

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,948,000	2,873,000	1,074,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	331,000	211,000	120,000	8.4	7.3	11.2
Farmers and farm managers.....	127,000	126,000	1,000	3.2	4.4	0.1
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	291,000	263,000	28,000	7.4	9.2	2.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	481,000	200,000	281,000	12.2	7.0	26.2
Sales workers.....	278,000	177,000	101,000	7.0	6.2	9.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	621,000	602,000	19,000	15.7	21.0	1.8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	1,026,000	733,000	293,000	26.0	25.5	27.8
Private household workers.....	102,000	8,000	99,000	2.6	0.1	9.2
Service workers, except private household....	263,000	150,000	113,000	6.7	5.2	10.5
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	66,000	66,000	-	1.7	2.3	-
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	18,000	12,000	5,000	0.5	0.4	0.5
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	312,000	305,000	7,000	7.9	10.6	0.7
Occupation not reported.....	32,000	26,000	6,000	0.8	0.9	0.6
1940						
Employed.....	3,225,067	2,413,170	811,897	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	252,860	147,976	104,884	7.8	6.1	12.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	112,525	109,950	2,575	3.5	4.6	0.8
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	239,936	215,665	24,271	7.4	8.9	8.0
Clerical and kindred workers.....	332,712	167,751	164,961	10.3	7.0	20.3
Sales workers.....	219,336	153,483	65,853	6.8	6.4	8.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	434,548	425,202	9,346	13.5	17.6	1.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	860,212	650,052	210,160	26.7	26.9	25.9
Private household workers.....	127,979	5,565	122,414	4.0	0.2	15.1
Service workers, except private household....	223,582	136,940	86,642	6.9	5.7	10.7
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	53,153	52,446	707	1.6	2.2	0.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	21,859	20,335	1,524	0.7	0.8	0.8
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	317,810	309,521	8,289	9.9	12.8	1.0
Occupation not reported.....	28,555	18,284	10,271	0.9	0.8	1.3

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	210,000	177,000	33,000	100.0	100.0	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	1,000	1,000	-	0.5	0.6	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	24,000	16,000	8,000	11.4	9.0	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	36,000	36,000	-	17.1	20.8	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	60,000	45,000	15,000	28.6	25.4	-
Service workers, including private household.	13,000	8,000	5,000	6.2	4.5	-
Laborers, except mine.....	25,000	25,000	-	11.9	14.1	-
Occupation not reported.....	51,000	46,000	5,000	24.3	26.0	-

Table 11.--MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,948,000	2,878,000	1,074,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	218,000	208,000	9,000	5.5	7.2	0.8
Mining.....	197,000	195,000	1,000	5.0	6.8	0.1
Construction.....	235,000	226,000	10,000	6.0	7.9	0.9
Manufacturing.....	1,808,000	982,000	842,000	38.0	33.5	31.8
Durable goods.....	735,000	638,000	98,000	18.6	22.2	9.1
Nondurable goods.....	556,000	314,000	241,000	14.1	10.9	22.4
Not specified manufacturing.....	12,000	10,000	3,000	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	305,000	269,000	35,000	7.7	9.4	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	689,000	444,000	244,000	17.5	15.5	22.7
Service industries.....	803,000	425,000	378,000	20.3	14.8	35.2
All other industries.....	154,000	115,000	39,000	3.9	4.0	3.6
Industry not reported.....	45,000	29,000	16,000	1.1	1.0	1.5
1940						
Employed.....	3,225,087	2,413,170	811,897	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	192,546	187,346	5,200	6.0	7.8	0.6
Mining.....	224,942	223,810	1,632	7.0	9.3	0.2
Construction.....	142,783	140,183	2,600	4.4	5.8	0.3
Manufacturing.....	1,072,891	628,200	444,691	33.3	34.3	30.1
Durable goods.....	562,599	516,081	46,518	17.4	21.4	5.7
Nondurable goods.....	494,153	300,235	193,918	15.3	12.4	23.9
Not specified manufacturing.....	16,139	11,884	4,255	0.5	0.5	0.5
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	247,476	224,199	23,277	7.7	9.3	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	528,524	378,205	150,319	16.4	15.7	18.5
Service industries.....	667,006	321,680	345,326	20.7	13.3	42.5
All other industries.....	94,301	75,109	19,192	2.9	3.1	2.4
Industry not reported.....	54,598	34,988	19,610	1.7	1.4	2.4

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	3,836,000	2,679,000	3,121,000	2,492,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	3,101,000	2,496,000	2,899,000	2,321,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	427,000	199,000	379,000	168,000	13.8	8.0	13.1	7.2
\$500 to \$999.....	184,000	88,000	169,000	78,000	5.9	3.5	5.8	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	229,000	162,000	206,000	142,000	7.4	6.5	7.1	6.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	224,000	170,000	202,000	148,000	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	233,000	285,000	317,000	270,000	10.7	11.4	10.9	11.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	296,000	258,000	282,000	244,000	9.5	10.4	9.7	10.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	341,000	315,000	324,000	300,000	11.0	12.6	11.2	12.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	251,000	231,000	232,000	212,000	8.1	9.3	8.0	9.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	198,000	195,000	190,000	187,000	6.4	7.8	6.6	8.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	122,000	112,000	116,000	107,000	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	203,000	198,000	200,000	195,000	6.5	7.9	6.9	8.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	108,000	107,000	108,000	107,000	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	120,000	115,000	113,000	108,000	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.7
\$10,000 and over.....	65,000	61,000	60,000	56,000	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.4
Income not reported.....	235,000	183,000	221,000	171,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,759	\$3,135	\$2,813	\$3,184	-	-	-	-

Table 10.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	210,000	177,000	33,000	100.0	100.0	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	1,000	1,000	-	0.5	0.6	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	24,000	16,000	8,000	11.4	9.0	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	36,000	36,000	-	17.1	20.8	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	60,000	45,000	15,000	28.6	25.4	-
Service workers, including private household.	13,000	8,000	5,000	6.2	4.5	-
Laborers, except mine.....	25,000	25,000	-	11.9	14.1	-
Occupation not reported.....	51,000	46,000	5,000	24.3	26.0	-

Table 11.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR PENNSYLVANIA: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	3,948,000	2,878,000	1,074,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	218,000	208,000	9,000	5.5	7.2	0.8
Mining.....	197,000	195,000	1,000	5.0	6.8	0.1
Construction.....	235,000	226,000	10,000	6.0	7.9	0.9
Manufacturing.....	1,308,000	962,000	342,000	33.0	33.5	31.8
Durable goods.....	735,000	638,000	98,000	18.6	22.2	9.1
Nondurable goods.....	556,000	314,000	241,000	14.1	10.9	22.4
Not specified manufacturing.....	12,000	10,000	3,000	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	305,000	269,000	35,000	7.7	9.4	5.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	689,000	444,000	244,000	17.5	15.5	22.7
Service industries.....	803,000	425,000	378,000	20.3	14.8	25.2
All other industries.....	154,000	115,000	39,000	3.9	4.0	3.6
Industry not reported.....	45,000	29,000	16,000	1.1	1.0	1.5
1940						
Employed.....	3,225,067	2,413,170	811,897	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	192,546	187,346	5,200	6.0	7.8	0.6
Mining.....	224,942	223,810	1,632	7.0	9.3	0.2
Construction.....	142,783	140,183	2,600	4.4	5.8	0.3
Manufacturing.....	1,072,891	828,200	244,691	33.3	34.3	30.1
Durable goods.....	562,599	516,081	46,518	17.4	21.4	5.7
Nondurable goods.....	494,153	300,235	193,918	15.3	12.4	23.9
Not specified manufacturing.....	16,139	11,884	4,255	0.5	0.5	0.5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	247,476	224,199	23,277	7.7	9.3	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	528,524	378,205	150,319	16.4	15.7	18.5
Service industries.....	667,006	321,630	345,376	20.7	13.3	22.5
All other industries.....	94,301	75,109	19,192	2.9	3.1	2.4
Industry not reported.....	54,598	34,988	19,610	1.7	1.4	2.4

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR PENNSYLVANIA, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	3,336,000	2,679,000	3,121,000	2,492,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	3,101,000	2,496,000	2,899,000	2,321,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	427,000	199,000	379,000	168,000	13.8	8.0	13.1	7.2
\$500 to \$999.....	184,000	85,000	169,000	78,000	5.9	3.5	5.8	3.4
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	229,000	162,000	206,000	142,000	7.4	6.5	7.1	6.1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	224,000	170,000	202,000	148,000	7.2	6.8	7.0	6.4
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	338,000	285,000	317,000	270,000	10.7	11.4	10.9	11.6
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	296,000	253,000	282,000	244,000	9.5	10.4	9.7	10.5
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	341,000	315,000	324,000	300,000	11.0	12.6	11.2	12.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	251,000	231,000	232,000	212,000	8.1	9.3	8.0	9.1
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	198,000	195,000	190,000	187,000	6.4	7.8	6.6	8.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	122,000	112,000	116,000	107,000	3.9	4.5	4.0	4.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	203,000	198,000	200,000	195,000	6.5	7.9	6.9	8.4
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	108,000	107,000	108,000	107,000	3.5	4.3	3.7	4.6
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	120,000	115,000	113,000	108,000	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.7
\$10,000 and over.....	65,000	61,000	60,000	56,000	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.4
Income not reported.....	235,000	183,000	221,000	171,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,759	\$3,135	\$2,813	\$3,184	-	-	-	-

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

March 30, 1951

Washington 25, D. C.

Series PC-6, No. 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF TEXAS

APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

An unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children, and a smaller average size of household are among the many developments in the population of Texas during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics for the State were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Texas shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of Texas increased by 1,296,176 in the last decade, rising from 5,414,824 on April 1, 1940, to 7,711,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain represents an all-time record numerical population growth between successive censuses. However, the rate of growth, 20 percent, was lower than that in any preceding decade except the periods 1930 to 1940 and 1910 to 1920. Practically the entire increase was due to the excess of births over deaths. The

white population was 2,877,000, or 37 percent. These figures are based on the new definition of urban and rural residence used in the 1950 Census. The figure for the urban population under this new definition is larger than it would have been under the old definition used in the 1940 Census. (See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.")

Of the rural inhabitants, 1,307,000 were living on farms and 1,570,000 were living in nonfarm homes. The rural-farm population may be only roughly compared with that of 1940 largely because of the change in the definition of farm residence. As a result of this change in definition the rural-farm population is smaller than it would have been under the 1940 farm definition. However, the difference between the 1950 figure and the 1940 figure probably exceeds the effect of the change in definition. On the basis of the estimate in this report and other estimates, a net migration from farms in the interval between the two censuses seems probable. Without such a movement the farm population would have increased because the number of births among persons on farms substantially exceeded the number of deaths.

The proportion of females in the total population of Texas was about the same in 1950 as in 1940, according to the estimates based on the preliminary sample. For every 99.9 males in 1950, there were 100 females.

The white population increased substantially, from 5,487,545 to 6,825,000, for a gain of 24 percent during the decade, and comprised 89 percent of the 1950 population. There was little change in the size of the nonwhite population during this decade.

P R E L I M I N A R Y

The average size of household in Texas was 3.3 persons in 1950, as compared with 3.7 persons in 1940. This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of total population. The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the State, 3,922,000, and the percentage of persons who were married, were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 70 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 62 percent in 1940. Of the 1,875,000 married couples in the State, 88,000, or 5 percent, did not have their own household but were sharing the homes of others. This was lower than the corresponding proportion for 1940, 7 percent.

The State contained 2,059,000 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definitions of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 521,000 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 7 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 36 percent, was much higher than the 20-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Nevertheless, the median age of the total population rose from 26.9 years in 1940 to about 28.8 years in 1950, as an effect of past trends in births, deaths, and net immigration.

Partly as a consequence of the wartime rise in births, school enrollment was at a new high at the time of the census. In 1950, 1,438,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the State; this figure excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 1,340,931 in 1940. The enrollment in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 76 percent in 1950. This age group includes many children born during the war who had not yet entered school. Among those 14 to 17 years old a similar proportion, 80 percent, were enrolled; this age group includes children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 20 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 12 percent in 1940. In this group the increase reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The people living in the State in 1950 were very highly mobile. Among persons 1 year old and over, 25 percent, or 1,899,000, were reported as having moved from one house to another between April 1949 and April 1950. (See table 3.) Of this number, 1,126,000 had not changed their county of residence. However, 773,000, or 10 percent of the population, had moved between counties within the State or had entered the State from other States or from abroad during the year.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in Texas. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 22 percent. An estimated 3,006,000 residents of Texas 14 years old and over were in the labor force in April 1950 as compared with 2,454,924 ten years earlier. (See table 5.)

This expansion reflects both the growth in population in Texas since 1940 and an increase in the proportion of women in the labor force. An estimated 742,000 women, or 26 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, as compared with only 542,385, or 23 percent, in 1940. The 2,264,000 male workers in 1950 constituted 82 percent of the men of working age, approximately the same proportion as in 1940 when the male labor force numbered 1,912,539.

Urban women were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 30 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in urban places in the State were in the labor force, a proportion considerably greater than 21 percent for rural-nonfarm and 16 percent for rural-farm women. For men, these differences were smaller, with the pattern differing from that observed for women. Approximately 85 percent of the rural-farm male population of working age and 83 percent of males in urban centers were in the labor force; whereas the proportion for rural-nonfarm residents was only 74 percent. (See table 4.)

Proportionately fewer of the labor force members in the State were unemployed than was the case in 1940. In April 1950, 95,000 workers, or 3 percent of the civilians in the labor force, were unemployed. Ten years earlier when business activity was relatively slack, 316,569 persons, or approximately 13 percent of the workers were unemployed. (See table 5.) Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were in 1950 approximately 18,000 craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers, with

skills that are particularly useful in the Nation's expanded production program. The unemployed were most highly concentrated, however, in the semiskilled operatives group. (See table 10.)

The number of employed civilians living in Texas reached a total of 2,840,000 in 1950, or 34 percent above 1940. Although most of the 730,000 expansion in employment over the last decade occurred among private wage and salary workers, there was also a substantial increase in the number of persons employed by government. This group, which includes all Federal, State, and local government workers, rose from 149,470 in 1940 to about double that number in 1950. (See table 8.)

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by particularly large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers, skilled craftsmen, and semiskilled operatives. The expansion of the employed craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 193,185 to 366,000 is of special significance, since this group possesses many of the occupational skills essential to defense production. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 150,915 to 224,000 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations. (See table 9.)

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, one out of every four employed women was a private household worker, whereas in 1950 only one out of nine was so employed.

The most striking change between 1940 and 1950 in the industrial distribution of employed workers was the sharp decline in the importance of agriculture. In 1940, agriculture had 636,416 workers, or 30 percent of all employed workers. In 1950, however, agriculture had only 474,000 workers, or 17 percent of the total. The non-agricultural sectors of the economy, on the other hand, showed large expansions during the decade. The number of workers employed in wholesale and retail trade rose by 240,000 to a 1950 level of 619,000. Manufacturing employment stood at 365,000 in 1950, an increase of 150,000 over the 1940 figure. The construction, public utility, and service industries had employment increases of around 100,000 each for the 10-year period. (See table 11.)

The generally high employment level was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) family income in 1949 in Texas was \$2,813. The median for families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,353). Approximately 44 percent of the families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000,

whereas 15 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 12.)

An estimated 2,595,000 persons 14 years old and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 4.) Women engaged in their own home housework (1,687,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census (designated as "Other and not reported") included primarily seasonal workers for whom April was an "off" season, the retired, and the voluntarily idle. An estimated 273,000 in this group in April 1950 were 20 years old and over. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower. Some 381,000 were teenagers, most of whom were attending full-time school. An additional 249,000 were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

It will be noted that several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The figures in the present report cover the entire population of the State, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in the State at the time of the enumeration. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, and for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Urban and rural residence.--According to the new definition adopted for the 1950 Census, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages; (b) the densely settled suburban area, or urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe; and (d) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as towns except in

New England, New York, and Wisconsin, where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. The remaining population is classified as rural.

According to the old definition, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

The preliminary sample figures for the urban population, as shown in this report, differ somewhat from the preliminary field count figures published in Series PC-3, No. 10. The sample figures incorporate rough estimates to take account of persons enumerated away from home and crews of vessels whereas the field count figures do not; furthermore, the field count figures incorporate a number of corrections that had not yet been made when the sample data were compiled.

Farm and nonfarm residence.--The rural population is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population. However, the method of determining farm and nonfarm residence in the 1950 Census differs somewhat from that used in earlier censuses. In the 1950 Census, persons on "farms" who were paying cash rent for their house and yard only were classified as nonfarm; furthermore, persons in institutions, summer camps, "motels," and tourist camps were classified as nonfarm.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and other nonwhite races. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry who are not definitely Indian or of other nonwhite race are classified as white.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The marital status classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one

with the husband as the head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households, as shown in this report, may be regarded as comparable with the number of "families" or "private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. The instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, but this difference in the instructions may not have had a significant effect on the number of households shown.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family. The term "family" as used in the 1950 Census is not comparable with that used in the 1940 Census. For 1950, the new definition excludes the large number of household heads with no relatives in the household who would have been classified as families under the old definition; on the other hand, the new definition includes the small number of groups of persons in households related to each other but not related to the household head or groups of related persons in quasi households who would not have been classified as families under the old definition.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than an inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with persons all of whom are not related to him. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data for unrelated individuals are shown only for persons 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school

degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Residence in 1949.--This is the usual place of residence one year prior to the date of enumeration.

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a significant number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experi-

enced is, therefore, probably overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the State are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class of worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair

services; personal services; entertainment and recreation services; and professional and related services. The residual category "All other industries" includes forestry, fisheries, and public administration. By "public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, State, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed;

tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force.¹ These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the State. Members of the armed forces living in the State in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the State at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "All other industries"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data

¹ See U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.

based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household-type data refer to residents of the State regardless of where they work, whereas establishment reports relate to persons working in the State regardless of their place of residence.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the State where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the State of residence of the unemployed worker. In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the in-

come tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,700 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 740 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout the State. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. Editing revisions may change these in the final report. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below.

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
50,000.....	14,000	2,000,000.....	15,000
100,000.....	19,000	3,000,000.....	84,000
250,000.....	30,000	4,000,000.....	86,000
500,000.....	42,000	5,000,000.....	82,000
750,000.....	51,000	6,000,000.....	71,000
1,000,000.....	58,000	7,000,000.....	50,000

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes:

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:					
	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	7,711,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:					
2 or 98	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	4.3	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	5.9	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.7
25 or 75	8.5	4.0	3.1	1.8	1.2	1.0
50	10.0	4.7	3.4	2.5	1.4	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 3,855,000 males in the State, 11.6 percent were under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 10.6 percent and 12.6 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940—Con.

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950	Percent distribution				
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950				The State		Urban, 1950	Rural non- farm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
							1950	1940			
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 14 years and over.....	2,770,000	2,377,080	16.5	1,718,000	546,000	506,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	826,000	764,324	-18.1	355,000	130,000	142,000	22.6	32.2	20.7	23.8	28.1
Married.....	1,974,000	1,481,247	33.3	1,250,000	381,000	343,000	71.3	62.3	72.8	69.8	67.8
Widowed or divorced.....	169,000	131,509	28.5	114,000	35,000	20,000	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.4	4.0
Female, 14 years and over....	2,830,000	2,368,773	19.5	1,856,000	551,000	423,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	475,000	565,483	-16.0	328,000	78,000	69,000	16.8	23.9	17.7	14.2	16.3
Married.....	1,948,000	1,477,167	31.9	1,221,000	406,000	320,000	68.8	62.4	65.8	73.7	75.7
Widowed or divorced.....	408,000	326,123	25.1	307,000	67,000	34,000	14.4	13.8	16.5	12.2	8.0
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 5 to 24 years old..	2,506,000	2,425,405	3.3	1,527,000	537,000	443,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	1,438,000	1,340,931	7.2	853,000	308,000	277,000	57.4	55.8	55.9	57.4	62.5
Not enrolled in school.....	1,068,000	1,084,474	-1.5	674,000	229,000	166,000	42.6	44.7	44.1	42.6	37.5
Persons 5 to 13 years old....	1,226,000	1,093,291	12.1	689,000	296,000	241,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	934,000	858,604	8.8	524,000	216,000	193,000	76.2	78.5	76.1	73.0	80.1
Not enrolled in school.....	292,000	234,687	24.4	165,000	80,000	48,000	23.8	21.5	23.9	27.0	19.9
Persons 14 to 17 years old...	416,000	507,796	-18.1	245,000	86,000	85,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-
Enrolled in school.....	334,000	381,073	-12.4	196,000	70,000	67,000	80.3	75.0	80.0	-	-
Not enrolled in school.....	82,000	126,723	-35.3	48,000	16,000	18,000	19.7	25.0	19.6	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 years old...	864,000	824,318	4.8	594,000	154,000	116,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	170,000	101,254	67.9	133,000	21,000	16,000	19.7	12.3	22.4	19.6	13.8
Not enrolled in school.....	694,000	723,064	-4.0	461,000	133,000	100,000	80.3	87.7	77.6	86.4	86.2

Table 2.—MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	The State			Urban, 1950	Rural nonfarm, 1950	Rural farm, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent change, 1940 to 1950			
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total.....	1,875,000	1,410,162	33.0	1,198,000	346,000	332,000
With own household.....	1,787,000	1,314,429	36.0	1,134,000	336,000	317,000
Without own household.....	88,000	95,733	-8.1	63,000	10,000	15,000
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	95.3	93.2	-	94.7	97.1	95.5
Without own household.....	4.7	6.8	-	5.3	2.9	4.5
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	2,580,000	(1)	-	1,736,000	457,000	388,000
Families.....	2,069,000	(1)	-	1,326,000	386,000	347,000
Unrelated individuals.....	521,000	(1)	-	409,000	71,000	41,000
HOUSEHOLDS						
Households.....	2,249,000	1,684,119	33.5	1,452,000	432,000	365,000
Population in households.....	7,509,000	6,292,927	19.3	4,665,000	1,538,000	1,306,000
Population per household.....	3.3	3.7	-	3.2	3.6	3.6

¹ Data not available.

Table 3.--RESIDENCE IN 1949 OF THE POPULATION ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Residence in 1949	Residence in 1950				Percent distribution			
	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm	The State	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Persons 1 year old and over	7,551,000	4,730,000	1,539,000	1,283,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as in 1950.....	5,536,000	3,336,000	1,136,000	1,064,000	73.3	70.5	73.8	82.9
Different house, same county....	1,126,000	807,000	207,000	113,000	14.9	17.1	18.5	8.8
Different county or abroad.....	773,000	522,000	159,000	92,000	10.2	11.0	10.3	7.2
Residence not reported.....	116,000	64,000	37,000	14,000	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.1

Table 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1, or where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
THE STATE						
Persons 14 years and over.....	5,600,000	2,770,000	2,830,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,006,000	2,264,000	742,000	53.7	81.7	26.2
Civilian labor force.....	2,935,000	2,197,000	738,000	52.4	79.3	26.1
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	50.7	76.6	25.4
Unemployed.....	95,000	76,000	19,000	1.7	2.7	0.7
Not in labor force.....	2,595,000	506,000	2,089,000	46.3	18.2	73.8
Keeping house.....	1,690,000	4,000	1,687,000	30.2	0.1	59.6
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	249,000	150,000	99,000	4.4	5.4	3.5
Other and not reported.....	655,000	352,000	303,000	11.7	12.7	10.7
14 to 19 years old.....	381,000	163,000	219,000	6.8	5.9	7.7
20 to 64 years old.....	200,000	136,000	64,000	3.6	4.9	2.3
65 years old and over.....	78,000	54,000	19,000	1.3	1.9	0.7
Civilian labor force.....	2,935,000	2,197,000	738,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	96.8	96.8	97.4
At work.....	2,770,000	2,073,000	697,000	94.4	94.4	94.4
35 hours or more.....	2,369,000	1,837,000	532,000	80.7	83.6	72.1
15 to 34 hours.....	318,000	189,000	129,000	10.8	8.6	17.5
1 to 14 hours.....	83,000	47,000	36,000	2.8	2.1	4.9
With a job but not at work.....	70,000	48,000	22,000	2.4	2.2	3.0
Unemployed.....	95,000	76,000	19,000	3.2	3.5	2.6
Experienced workers.....	94,000	76,000	19,000	3.2	3.5	2.6
New workers.....	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	0.1
URBAN						
Persons 14 years and over.....	3,574,000	1,718,000	1,856,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	1,989,000	1,429,000	560,000	55.7	83.2	30.2
Civilian labor force.....	1,925,000	1,368,000	557,000	53.9	79.6	30.0
Employed.....	1,859,000	1,318,000	541,000	52.0	76.7	29.1
Unemployed.....	66,000	49,000	17,000	1.8	2.9	0.9
Not in labor force.....	1,585,000	289,000	1,296,000	44.3	16.8	69.8
Keeping house.....	1,034,000	2,000	1,032,000	28.9	0.1	55.6
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	129,000	76,000	53,000	3.6	4.4	2.9
Other and not reported.....	423,000	211,000	211,000	11.8	12.3	11.4
14 to 19 years old.....	233,000	83,000	151,000	6.5	4.8	8.1
20 to 64 years old.....	144,000	99,000	46,000	4.0	5.8	2.5
65 years old and over.....	45,000	30,000	15,000	1.3	1.7	0.8
Civilian labor force.....	1,925,000	1,368,000	557,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	1,859,000	1,318,000	541,000	96.6	96.3	97.1
At work.....	1,814,000	1,292,000	522,000	94.2	94.4	93.7
35 hours or more.....	1,583,000	1,169,000	414,000	82.2	85.5	74.3
15 to 34 hours.....	177,000	97,000	80,000	9.2	7.1	14.4
1 to 14 hours.....	54,000	26,000	28,000	2.8	1.9	5.0
With a job but not at work.....	45,000	26,000	18,000	2.3	1.9	3.2
Unemployed.....	66,000	49,000	17,000	3.4	3.6	3.1

TABLE 4.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950--Con.

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100,000)

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
RURAL NONFARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	1,097,000	546,000	551,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	518,000	408,000	115,000	47.2	73.8	20.9
Civilian labor force.....	514,000	398,000	115,000	46.9	72.9	20.9
Employed.....	498,000	380,000	114,000	44.9	69.6	20.7
Unemployed.....	20,000	19,000	2,000	1.8	3.5	0.4
Not in labor force.....	579,000	144,000	436,000	52.8	26.4	79.1
Keeping house.....	370,000	2,000	368,000	33.7	0.4	66.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	80,000	55,000	25,000	7.3	10.1	4.5
Other and not reported.....	130,000	87,000	43,000	11.9	15.9	7.8
14 to 19 years old.....	74,000	43,000	31,000	6.7	7.9	5.6
20 to 64 years old.....	32,000	24,000	8,000	2.9	4.4	1.5
65 years old and over.....	24,000	20,000	4,000	2.2	3.7	0.7
Civilian labor force.....	514,000	398,000	115,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	498,000	380,000	114,000	95.9	95.5	99.1
At work.....	483,000	371,000	113,000	94.0	93.2	98.3
35 hours or more.....	407,000	323,000	84,000	79.2	81.2	78.0
15 to 34 hours.....	61,000	37,000	24,000	11.9	9.3	20.9
1 to 14 hours.....	15,000	11,000	4,000	2.9	2.8	3.5
With a job but not at work.....	10,000	9,000	1,000	1.9	2.3	0.9
Unemployed.....	20,000	19,000	2,000	3.9	4.8	1.7
RURAL FARM						
Persons 14 years and over.....	929,000	506,000	423,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	499,000	432,000	67,000	53.7	85.4	15.8
Civilian labor force.....	497,000	431,000	66,000	53.5	85.2	15.6
Employed.....	488,000	423,000	65,000	52.5	83.6	15.4
Unemployed.....	9,000	8,000	1,000	1.0	1.6	0.2
Not in labor force.....	430,000	74,000	357,000	46.3	14.6	84.4
Keeping house.....	287,000	-	287,000	30.9	-	67.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution....	41,000	20,000	21,000	4.4	4.0	5.0
Other and not reported.....	103,000	54,000	49,000	11.1	10.7	11.6
14 to 19 years old.....	75,000	37,000	37,000	8.1	7.3	8.7
20 to 64 years old.....	24,000	13,000	11,000	2.6	2.6	2.6
65 years old and over.....	4,000	4,000	1,000	0.4	0.8	0.2
Civilian labor force.....	497,000	431,000	66,000	100.0	100.0	-
Employed.....	488,000	423,000	65,000	98.2	98.1	-
At work.....	473,000	411,000	62,000	95.2	95.4	-
35 hours or more.....	379,000	345,000	34,000	76.3	80.0	-
15 to 34 hours.....	80,000	55,000	25,000	16.1	12.8	-
1 to 14 hours.....	14,000	11,000	4,000	2.8	2.6	-
With a job but not at work.....	15,000	12,000	2,000	3.0	2.8	-
Unemployed.....	9,000	8,000	1,000	1.8	1.9	-

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	5,600,000	2,770,000	2,830,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	3,006,000	2,264,000	742,000	53.7	81.7	26.2
Civilian labor force.....	2,935,000	2,197,000	738,000	52.4	79.3	26.1
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	50.7	76.6	25.4
Unemployed.....	95,000	76,000	19,000	1.7	2.7	0.7
Not in labor force.....	2,595,000	506,000	2,088,000	46.3	18.3	73.8
1940						
Persons 14 years old and over.....	4,745,853	2,377,080	2,368,773	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	2,454,924	1,912,539	542,385	51.7	80.5	22.9
Civilian labor force.....	2,428,824	1,886,439	542,385	51.2	79.4	22.9
Employed.....	2,112,255	1,649,895	462,360	44.5	69.4	19.5
Unemployed.....	316,569	237,044	79,525	6.7	10.0	3.4
Not in labor force.....	2,290,929	464,541	1,826,388	48.3	19.5	77.1

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and age	Population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
			Total	Employed	Unemployed		Total labor force	Unemployed
Total, 14 years and over..	5,600,000	3,006,000	2,935,000	2,840,000	95,000	2,595,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	1,280,000	564,000	535,000	498,000	37,000	716,000	18.8	-
25 to 34 years.....	1,231,000	744,000	715,000	701,000	14,000	487,000	24.8	-
35 to 44 years.....	1,127,000	738,000	723,000	707,000	16,000	395,000	24.4	-
45 to 64 years.....	1,439,000	840,000	840,000	816,000	24,000	596,000	27.9	-
65 years and over.....	528,000	123,000	123,000	118,000	4,000	400,000	4.1	-
Male, 14 years and over.....	2,770,000	2,264,000	2,197,000	2,121,000	76,000	506,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	601,000	384,000	355,000	329,000	26,000	217,000	15.7	-
25 to 34 years.....	628,000	577,000	550,000	537,000	13,000	50,000	25.5	-
35 to 44 years.....	578,000	544,000	536,000	524,000	12,000	34,000	24.0	-
45 to 64 years.....	724,000	647,000	647,000	627,000	19,000	75,000	28.6	-
65 years and over.....	239,000	110,000	110,000	105,000	4,000	129,000	4.9	-
Female, 14 years and over...	2,830,000	742,000	738,000	719,000	19,000	2,088,000	100.0	-
14 to 24 years.....	679,000	180,000	180,000	169,000	11,000	499,000	24.3	-
25 to 34 years.....	604,000	167,000	165,000	164,000	1,000	437,000	22.5	-
35 to 44 years.....	549,000	189,000	187,000	183,000	4,000	360,000	25.5	-
45 to 64 years.....	714,000	193,000	193,000	189,000	4,000	521,000	26.0	-
65 years and over.....	284,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	271,000	1.8	-

TABLE 7.--PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IN THE LABOR FORCE AND PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950

Age	Percent of the population in the labor force			Percent of the civilian labor force unemployed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years and over.....	53.7	81.7	26.2	3.2	3.5	2.6
14 to 19 years.....	31.6	42.7	22.5	10.7	10.6	10.8
20 to 24 years.....	57.7	84.8	31.3	4.6	5.6	2.1
25 to 34 years.....	60.4	91.9	27.6	2.0	2.4	0.6
35 to 44 years.....	65.0	94.1	34.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
45 to 54 years.....	82.4	98.2	31.9	3.0	2.8	2.9
55 to 64 years.....	52.9	84.5	19.8	2.6	3.2	-
65 years and over.....	23.5	46.0	4.6	3.3	3.6	-

Table 8.--CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and class of worker	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,915,000	1,382,000	533,000	67.4	65.2	74.1
Government workers.....	302,000	204,000	98,000	10.6	9.6	13.6
Self-employed workers.....	548,000	497,000	51,000	19.3	23.4	7.1
Unpaid family workers.....	75,000	38,000	37,000	2.6	1.8	5.1
1940						
Employed.....	2,112,255	1,649,395	462,860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	1,242,681	931,033	311,648	58.8	56.4	67.3
Government workers.....	149,470	92,379	57,091	7.1	5.6	12.3
Self-employed workers.....	618,148	556,516	61,632	29.3	33.7	18.3
Unpaid family workers.....	101,956	69,467	32,489	4.8	4.2	7.0

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text)

Year and major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	224,000	141,000	83,000	7.9	6.6	11.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	266,000	258,000	8,000	9.4	12.2	1.1
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	286,000	247,000	39,000	10.1	11.6	5.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	309,000	130,000	179,000	10.9	6.1	24.9
Sales workers.....	199,000	117,000	82,000	7.0	5.5	11.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	366,000	362,000	4,000	12.9	17.1	0.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	450,000	368,000	82,000	15.8	17.4	11.4
Private household workers.....	83,000	-	83,000	2.9	-	11.5
Service workers, except private household....	228,000	122,000	107,000	8.0	5.8	14.9
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	144,000	129,000	14,000	5.1	6.1	1.9
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	55,000	33,000	22,000	1.9	1.6	3.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	195,000	192,000	4,000	6.9	9.1	0.6
Occupation not reported.....	34,000	22,000	12,000	1.2	1.0	1.7
1940						
Employed.....	2,112,255	1,649,395	462,860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.	150,915	88,598	62,317	7.1	5.4	13.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	367,066	356,242	10,824	17.4	21.6	2.3
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm..	194,574	171,882	22,692	9.2	10.4	4.9
Clerical and kindred workers.....	148,080	71,652	76,428	7.0	4.3	16.5
Sales workers.....	132,421	96,268	36,153	6.3	6.0	7.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	198,185	190,536	7,649	9.1	11.6	0.6
Operatives and kindred workers.....	242,142	203,884	38,258	11.5	12.4	8.3
Private household workers.....	134,311	12,047	122,264	6.4	0.7	26.4
Service workers, except private household....	144,137	83,852	60,285	6.8	5.1	13.0
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen....	174,262	166,833	7,429	8.3	10.1	1.6
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	83,849	65,051	18,598	4.0	3.9	4.0
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	133,449	131,258	2,191	6.3	8.0	0.5
Occupation not reported.....	14,064	9,292	4,772	0.7	0.6	1.0

Table 10.—MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Major occupation group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
Experienced unemployed.....	94,000	76,000	18,000	-	-	-
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers	8,000	2,000	1,000	-	-	-
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	11,000	4,000	6,000	-	-	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	10,000	9,000	1,000	-	-	-
Service workers, including private household.	9,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Laborers, except mine.....	23,000	21,000	2,000	-	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	22,000	18,000	4,000	-	-	-

Table 11.—MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR TEXAS: 1950 AND 1940

(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Year and major industry group	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Employed.....	2,840,000	2,121,000	719,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	474,000	431,000	43,000	16.7	20.3	6.0
Mining.....	96,000	92,000	4,000	3.4	4.3	0.6
Construction.....	246,000	239,000	7,000	8.7	11.3	1.0
Manufacturing.....	365,000	305,000	60,000	12.9	14.4	8.3
Durable goods.....	161,000	153,000	8,000	5.7	7.2	1.1
Nondurable goods.....	203,000	152,000	51,000	7.1	7.2	7.1
Not specified manufacturing.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	0.1	-	0.1
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	233,000	194,000	39,000	8.2	9.1	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	619,000	409,000	210,000	21.8	19.3	29.2
Service industries.....	608,000	300,000	309,000	21.4	14.1	43.0
All other industries.....	151,000	128,000	23,000	5.3	5.8	3.9
Industry not reported.....	47,000	28,000	19,000	1.7	1.3	2.6
1940						
Employed.....	2,112,855	1,642,395	462,860	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	636,416	598,880	37,536	30.1	36.3	8.1
Mining.....	61,052	59,668	1,384	2.9	3.6	0.3
Construction.....	110,734	109,390	1,344	5.2	6.6	0.3
Manufacturing.....	211,591	184,515	27,076	10.0	11.2	5.8
Durable goods.....	80,321	75,976	4,345	3.8	4.7	0.7
Nondurable goods.....	129,514	106,174	23,340	6.1	6.4	5.0
Not specified manufacturing.....	1,756	1,365	391	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transportation, communication, and other						
public utilities.....	139,228	125,426	13,802	6.6	7.6	3.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	381,260	237,164	144,096	18.0	17.4	20.3
Service industries.....	492,625	221,662	270,963	23.3	13.4	58.5
All other industries.....	54,448	44,160	10,288	2.6	2.7	2.2
Industry not reported.....	24,901	18,580	6,321	1.2	1.1	1.4

Table 12.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR TEXAS, BY RESIDENCE

Income level	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban and rural nonfarm	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
Total.....	2,580,000	2,059,000	2,192,000	1,712,000	-	-	-	-
Number reporting.....	2,455,000	1,970,000	2,083,000	1,637,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$500.....	322,000	151,000	269,000	115,000	13.1	7.7	12.9	7.0
\$500 to \$999.....	292,000	191,000	217,000	128,000	11.9	9.7	10.4	7.8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	240,000	179,000	195,000	136,000	9.8	9.1	9.4	8.3
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	219,000	181,000	170,000	135,000	8.9	9.2	8.2	8.2
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	219,000	189,000	191,000	161,000	8.9	9.6	9.2	9.8
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	177,000	150,000	155,000	129,000	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.9
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	226,000	209,000	195,000	179,000	9.2	10.6	9.4	10.9
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	152,000	139,000	138,000	126,000	6.2	7.1	6.6	7.7
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	143,000	138,000	135,000	130,000	5.8	7.0	6.5	7.9
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	108,000	103,000	103,000	99,000	4.4	5.2	4.9	6.0
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	135,000	126,000	122,000	114,000	5.5	6.4	5.9	7.0
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	69,000	67,000	63,000	62,000	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	90,000	86,000	78,000	75,000	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.6
\$10,000 and over.....	63,000	60,000	51,000	49,000	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0
Income not reported.....	125,000	89,000	109,000	75,000	-	-	-	-
Median income.....	\$2,353	\$2,818	\$2,499	\$3,041	-	-	-	-

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF HAWAII AND OF THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico. For Hawaii, the report for the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area has been combined in this series with that for the Territory; the reports for the other 57 standard metropolitan areas with a population of 250,000 or more in 1940 have been issued in Series PC-5)

A substantial increase in the number of young women, an unusually high proportion of married persons, and a large number of young children are among the many developments in the population of Hawaii and of the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area during the last 10 years that are shown by statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of Hawaii were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total populations of Hawaii and the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area shown in this report are based on the 1950 Census and represent the final counts rounded to the nearest hundred. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sums equal the total population from the final count. All other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the tables in that section that the smaller figures should be interpreted with particular care, as should also small differences between figures.

THE TERRITORY

The total population of Hawaii increased by 76,470 in the last decade, rising from 423,330 on April 1, 1940, to 499,800 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain resulted from an excess in the number of births over deaths since there was substantial net emigration of persons from the Territory during the decennium. Moreover, except for the decade 1930 to 1940, the rate of growth, 18 percent, was the lowest for any decennial period since annexation in 1898. The urban population was 344,900 in 1950, or 69 percent of the whole; whereas the rural population was 154,900, or 31 percent.

One of the population trends of interest confirmed by the preliminary census results is the rising proportion of females. Whereas males showed an increase of only 10 percent between 1940 and 1950, the number of females increased by 29 percent. The proportion of females in the total population of Hawaii was higher in the 1950 Census than in any other census of Hawaii in more than a century. In 1950, there were 116.8 males for every 100 females, as contrasted with 137.6 males for every 100 females in 1940.

During the decade there was no marked change in the percentage distribution of the several races in the total population. The "Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian" and "Caucasian" groups were the only components of the population to show small changes. Although the greatest numerical increase was among the Japanese, the proportion of Japanese in the total population remained about the same as in 1940. The number of Caucasians increased slightly, from 103,791 in 1940 to 114,000 in 1950. However, while the Caucasian females increased in number, the number of Caucasian males actually decreased between 1940 and 1950.

The increase in the proportion of foreign born in Hawaii between 1940 and 1950 was simply a matter of reclassification. With the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, those Filipinos born in the Philippines and reported as native in previous censuses were classified as foreign born in 1950. This change in definition alone resulted in an increase in the foreign-born population during the decade. In 1950, the foreign born constituted 15 percent of the population; in 1940, they had comprised 12 percent; and in 1900, 59 percent of the population.

The average size of household in Hawaii was 4.3 persons in 1950. (See table 2.) The high level of marriage rates since 1940 is reflected in the fact that the number of married persons in the Territory, 199,000, and the percentage of

P R E L I M I N A R Y

persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 57 percent were married, as compared with 46 percent in 1940. Of the 88,200 married couples in the Territory, 9,500, or 11 percent, did not have their own household, but rather, were sharing the homes of others.

The Territory contained 98,300 families in 1950. (This figure is based on the new definition of a family, which is not the same as that used in the 1940 Census. See section below on "Definition of terms and explanations.") In addition, there were 54,300 "unrelated individuals," that is, persons who lived alone or with nonrelatives only. Unrelated individuals constituted 11 percent of the total population.

The preliminary data also reveal that the number of children under 5 years old increased greatly during the decade. Their rate of growth, 59 percent, was much higher than the 18-percent increase recorded for the total population. The rapid increase in the number of children is the product of the higher birth rates of recent years and of reductions in infant mortality. Rates of increase in the older age groups also exceeded that for the total population. The median age of the total population rose from 23.2 years in 1940 to 24.9 years in 1950. Patterns of change by age were very different for males and females. Rates of increase below 15 years were more favorable to males, whereas above this age they were more favorable to females. For example, females 20 to 29 years old increased by 45 percent, as compared with a decrease of 12 percent among males in the same age group. Decreases in the number of males aged 20 to 29 represent, in part, a reduction in the armed forces stationed in the Territory.

In 1950, 108,400 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the Territory. This figure excludes children in kindergarten. The enrollment rate in the age group 5 to 13 years old was 82 percent in 1950. This age group includes the many children born during the war who had not yet entered school in 1950. Among those 14 to 17 years old, a somewhat larger proportion, 89 percent, were enrolled, even though this age group includes some children who had left school to enter the labor market. In the age group 18 to 24 years old, 14 percent were enrolled in 1950, as compared with 11 percent in 1940. The increase in this group reflects, in part, the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

The fertility of women in Hawaii who had passed through the childbearing age proved to be high according to the 1950 Census returns. (See table 3.) In April 1950, about 38,000 ever-married women 45 years old and over reported that they had borne 171,400 children, or 4,645 children per 1,000 women. Of this number of women, about one-fifth had borne only 1 or 2 children and one-fifth had borne 8 or more children. About 8 percent of the women had not borne any children. Women living in urban places had a fertility ratio of 4,336 children per 1,000

women, whereas those in rural areas had a ratio of 5,485.

The people living in the Territory in 1950 were highly mobile. Among persons born prior to August 14, 1945 (V-J Day), 52 percent, or 236,900, were reported as having moved from one house to another between that date and April 1950. (See table 4.) Of this number, 140,500, or 32 percent, had not changed their island of residence; whereas a much smaller proportion, 5 percent, had moved between islands within the Territory. However, 62,900 persons, or 14 percent of the population, were reported as having lived in the continental United States or one of its other possessions or in a foreign country on V-J Day. Many of these were away in the armed forces at that time.

The population changes since 1940 noted above were accompanied by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in Hawaii. During the last decade, the labor force (which consists of the employed, the unemployed, and the armed forces) expanded by approximately 11 percent. An estimated 206,500 persons 14 years old and over were in the labor force in April 1950, as compared with 188,232 ten years earlier. (See table 5.)

This expansion of the labor force reflects, in addition to the population growth in Hawaii since 1940, an increase in the proportion of women in the labor market. An estimated 52,600 women, or 33 percent of the female population 14 years old and over, were in the labor force in 1950, whereas in 1940 only 36,584, or 31 percent, were in the labor force. On the other hand, of all males 14 years old and over, the proportion decreased from 83 percent in 1940 to 80 percent in 1950.

Women living in urban areas were much more likely to be members of the labor force than were those living in rural areas. Some 37 percent of the women 14 years old and over living in urban places in Hawaii were in the labor force, a proportion significantly greater than the 23 percent for rural women. (See table 6.) For men, this difference was smaller and the pattern was reversed. About 83 percent of the rural male population of working age were in the labor force as compared with 79 percent of urban males.

The unemployment rate in 1950 (that is, the proportion of those in the civilian labor force who were unemployed) was twice that reported for Hawaii 10 years earlier. In April 1950, 17,600 persons, or 10 percent of the civilians in the labor force in Hawaii, were unemployed. Ten years earlier, only 7,436 persons, or 5 percent of the civilian workers, had been unemployed. In continental United States, the unemployment rate decreased during this decade. Among unemployed persons who reported their last occupation, there were about 3,400 skilled craftsmen and the same number of semiskilled operatives in 1950. (See table 10.)

Civilian employment in Hawaii reached a total of 166,300 in 1950, or about 8 percent over the 1940 Census level. This increase was largely the result of a significant rise in the number of persons

employed by government. (See table 8.) This group, which includes all Federal, Territorial, and local government workers, rose by 87 percent, from 18,353 in 1940 to about 34,600 in 1950. Private wage and salary workers, on the other hand, remained relatively stable, and numbered 110,300 in 1950. Self-employed workers increased over the decade and constituted 11 percent of the total employed in 1950, approximately the same proportion as in 1940.

From the standpoint of occupational trends, the last decade was marked by large increases in the numbers of employed clerical workers and skilled craftsmen. The clerical worker group more than doubled in size over the decade, rising from 9,201 to 22,500. The expansion of the craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers group from 16,216 in 1940 to 27,200 in 1950 is of special significance since these workers possess many of the occupational skills essential in defense activities. Also of importance in this connection is the increase from 12,076 to 14,700 in the number of workers employed in professional, technical, and kindred occupations.

Among working women, there was a marked trend away from the domestic service field. In 1940, about 19 percent of the employed women were private household workers, whereas in 1950 only 7 percent were so employed. On the other hand, working women made striking gains in the clerical and sales groups. Over the 10-year period, the number of women employed as clerical workers increased almost fourfold, and the number employed as sales workers doubled.

The most striking industrial development over the decade was the decline in importance of agriculture as a field of employment. In 1940, one out of every three employed persons was in agriculture. In 1950, on the other hand, agriculture had only one out of every five workers. Most of this decline was on sugar plantations, where increased mechanization as well as the closing of several plantations resulted in a 54-percent decline in employment, from 37,762 to 17,500.

Among the industries which showed the most significant increases over the 10-year period were public administration and trade. Public administration, which in Hawaii consists in a large proportion of civilian employees on military installations, more than doubled in size, rising from 7,721 in 1940 to 18,500 in 1950. Wholesale and retail trade increased by 40 percent, from 21,816 to 30,500, and had approximately the same number of workers in 1950 as agriculture. It is interesting to note that in 1940 trade had considerably less than half as many workers as agriculture.

Manufacturing employment also increased over the decade and stood at a level of 20,600 in 1950, as compared with 15,454 in 1940. Most of the increase occurred in durable goods manufacturing. Employment in the manufacture of nondurable goods remained virtually stable over the 10-year period. (See table 8.)

An estimated 142,900 persons 14 years of age and over were outside the labor force at the time of the census. (See table 6.) Women engaged in their

own home housework (77,000 in April 1950) constituted the major category of nonworkers. Some of them did not have the responsibility for the care of small children and were possible recruits for jobs outside the home. Another group outside the labor force at the time of the census included primarily the retired and the voluntarily idle, some of whom were teen-agers attending full-time school. The remaining persons outside the labor force probably did not represent a source of additional manpower since they were in institutions or were reported as permanently unable to work.

Although a maritime strike lasting more than half of the year 1949 had an adverse effect on the economy of the Territory, the generally high level of living in that year was reflected in the figures on family income. The average (median) income in 1949 of 148,400 families and unrelated individuals reporting income was \$2,723. Approximately 35 percent of the total had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 19 percent had incomes of \$5,000 or more. The incomes of families are considerably higher, on the average, than those of unrelated individuals. Therefore, the median income of the 97,100 families was somewhat higher, namely, \$3,538. (See table 11.)

HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Developments in population similar to those in the Territory during the past decade were characteristic of the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area.¹ In 1950, 352,900 persons, or 71 percent of the total population of the Territory, lived in the standard metropolitan area. (See table 1.) This number represented an increase of 37 percent over the total of 258,256 for 1940. The urban population was 286,600 in 1950, or 81 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 66,300, or 19 percent.

The proportion of females in the population of the standard metropolitan area also increased between 1940 and 1950. In 1950, about 47 percent of the population was female, as compared with 42 percent in 1940. The 1950 sex ratio for the standard metropolitan area was not significantly different from that for the Territory.

Although each racial segment in the population increased between 1940 and 1950, the proportion of Caucasians in the total population decreased significantly because of their low rate of increase.

The foreign born comprised 13 percent of the population of the standard metropolitan area in 1950, as compared with 12 percent in 1940. As in the Territory at large, the trend of decrease in the proportion of foreign born was checked slightly in 1950 by the reclassification of the nativity of Filipinos born in the Philippines.

In the metropolitan area, the average size of household was 4.4 in 1950, about the same as that for the Territory. (See table 2.) Of the population 14 years old and over in 1950, 141,700, or

¹ The Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area comprises Honolulu County, which is approximately equivalent to the island of Oahu.

57 percent, were married, as compared with 86,140, or 46 percent in 1940. Of the 62,500 married couples, 6,600, or about 11 percent, did not have their own household.

The number of children under 5 years old in the metropolitan area doubled during the decade, compared with a 60-percent increase of young children in the whole Territory. The distribution of the 1950 population of the metropolitan area by age approximates that of the Territory.

There were about 71,300 persons 5 to 24 years old enrolled in public and private school systems in the metropolitan area in 1950. Almost 80 percent of the group 5 to 13 years old were enrolled in school. Among children 14 to 17 years old, 89 percent were enrolled in school, as compared with 82 percent in 1940. More than 8 out of 10 students 18 to 24 years old in the Territory were enumerated in the metropolitan area. The one university of the Territory is located there.

The completed fertility ratio for the metropolitan area was slightly smaller than that for the Territory as a whole--4,215 children per 1,000 ever-married women 45 years old and over. About one-third of the women were childless or had borne only one or two children. (See table 3.)

More than half of the population of the metropolitan area lived in a different house in April 1950 from that on August 14, 1945. (See table 4.) In the rural area of the metropolitan area, there was an unusually high proportion of migrants from continental United States and its possessions. This is explained, in part, by the presence of members of the armed forces and their families in the several military installations in the metropolitan area.

The population of the standard metropolitan area is proportionately so large that conditions found in the metropolitan area are generally a reflection of those found in the Territory. In 1950, 149,900 persons, or 60 percent of the total number of persons 14 years old and over, were in the labor force. Of this labor force, about 109,900, or 73 percent, were men, and approximately 40,000, or 27 percent, were women. The unemployment rate in the metropolitan area, 11 percent, was slightly greater than that for the Territory. Males had a greater unemployment rate than females, 12 percent, as compared with 9 percent. Of the total population of the area not in the labor force, over half were women who were engaged in their own home housekeeping. (See table 6.)

Employed residents of the metropolitan area, as can be expected, tended to be more concentrated in nonagricultural occupations and industries than were residents of the entire Territory. In the metropolitan area, for example, 17 percent were in clerical occupations, compared with 14 percent for the Territory. Similarly, trade had 22 percent of the employed residents of the metropolitan area, compared with 18 percent in the Territory as a whole. (See table 9.)

The average (median) family income in the metropolitan area in 1949 was \$3,757. The median for

families and unrelated individuals was somewhat lower (\$2,852). About 35 percent of these families and unrelated individuals had incomes under \$2,000, whereas 20 percent received incomes of \$5,000 or more. (See table 11.)

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Several of the definitions and concepts used in the 1950 Census represent changes from those of 1940. These changes were made, after consultation with users of census data, in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected. When it has been feasible to do so, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics have been, or are being, developed.

Coverage.--The data in this report cover the entire population of the Territory of Hawaii, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces residing in Hawaii at the time of the enumeration.

Standard metropolitan area.--Each standard metropolitan area contains at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. In general, each comprises an entire county or group of two or more contiguous counties that are economically and socially integrated. The outlying counties must meet several qualifications regarding population and the volume of nonagricultural employment.

Urban and rural residence.--The urban population comprises all persons living in cities, towns, or villages of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining population is classified as rural. This definition is not exactly the same as that adopted for 1950 in continental United States.

Race.--In this report, five major race classifications are distinguished, namely, Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian, Caucasian, Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese. The residual category, "Other races," includes principally Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Samoans, and Negroes. The 1950 race classification is strictly comparable with that used in the 1940 Census.

Nativity.--Persons born in continental United States or in any of its Territories or possessions are counted as native. Likewise included as native is the small number of persons who, although born in a foreign country or at sea, are American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. All other persons are classified as foreign born. As a result of the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, Filipinos born in the Philippine Islands, who were reported in previous censuses as native, are now classified as foreign born.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the

date of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--This classification refers to the marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons classified as married were previously widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are classified as married.

Married couple.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household."

Household.--A household includes all persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks, are not counted as regular households.

Family.--A family is defined as a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of the same family.

Unrelated individual.--The term "unrelated individual" refers to a person (other than inmate of an institution) who is living alone or with nonrelatives only. An unrelated individual may constitute a one-person household, he may be part of a household including other unrelated individuals or one or more families, or he may reside in a rooming house, dormitory, etc. In this report, data are shown only for unrelated individuals 14 years of age and over.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private; day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Women ever married.--This classification includes all females who, at the time of the enumeration, were married, widowed, or divorced.

Children ever born.--In the classification of women by children ever born, all children ever born alive to a woman were counted, including children born of any previous marriage, deceased children, and children not living in the household. Stillbirths were excluded.

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Residence on August 14, 1945.--This is the usual place of residence on August 14, 1945 (V-J Day).

Employment status

Census week.--The 1950 data on employment status in this report pertain to the calendar week preceding the enumerator's visit. This week, defined as the "census week," is not the same for all respondents, because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during the first half of April. The 1940 data refer to a fixed week for all persons, March 24 to 30, 1940, regardless of the date of enumeration.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who, during the census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included as "with a job" are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Persons 14 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they were not at work during the census week but were either looking for work or would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in their community. In addition to these groups, persons on public emergency work were included in the unemployed figures in 1940. Unemployed persons are separated into new workers and workers with previous work experience. In a number of cases, however, the information on the schedule was insufficient to make this distinction. Whenever this was true the unemployed person was counted as an experienced worker, since the great majority of persons seeking work have had previous work experience. The proportion of unemployed persons indicated as experienced is, therefore, probably somewhat overstated in the estimates presented here.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Total labor force.--Members of the armed forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) living in the Territory are added to the civilian labor force to obtain the total labor force.

Not in labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons doing only incidental

unpaid family work (less than 15 hours). Persons not in the labor force are further classified as "keeping house," "unable to work," "inmate of an institution," or "other and not reported." The "unable to work" group includes persons who cannot work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Persons in the "other" group include students, the retired, those too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the census week fell in an "off season," and the voluntarily idle.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours shown for persons at work refer to the number of hours they actually worked during the census week, and not necessarily the number they usually worked or their scheduled number of hours. For persons working at more than one job, the figures relate to the hours worked at all jobs during the week. Persons for whom the number of hours worked was not reported are included in the "35 hours or more" group.

Occupation, industry, and class of worker.--The occupation, industry, and class-of-worker data for employed persons relate to the job held during the census week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during that week. Data on occupation for the experienced unemployed relate to the last job held.

The occupational and industrial categories shown here are largely major groups in the classification systems used for the 1950 Census of Population. Lists of the specific occupation and industry categories included in each major group may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census. In the classification by industry, the category "Sugar plantations" includes the planting and growing activities of the sugar industry; all other activities connected with the production and processing of sugar are included in the category "Sugar processing." The separation of the pineapple industry into its plantation and canning activities is on a similar basis. The category "Service industries" includes the following 1950 major groups: finance, insurance, and real estate; business and repair services; personal services; and entertainment and recreation services. By "Public administration" is meant those activities which are uniquely governmental functions such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies, Federal, Territorial, and local. Also included is the operation of military establishments such as airfields and army and navy installations, except those which are primarily engaged in such activities as ship repairing. Government agencies engaged in education and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation service and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category.

The class-of-worker classification comprises "Private wage and salary workers," "Government workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family

workers." Private wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer. Government workers are persons working for any governmental unit, Federal, Territorial, or local, regardless of the industry in which they are working. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Total money income.--Total money income is the sum of the income received, less losses, by all members of a family or by an unrelated individual from the following sources: money wages or salary; net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, ranch, business, or profession; net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; pensions, veterans' payments, armed-forces allotments for dependents, and other governmental payments or assistance; and other income such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bonds, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts; and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Comparability of labor force data

Comparability with 1940.--The 1940 data on the labor force shown in this report may not be completely comparable with those for 1950. During the period 1940 to 1950, various improvements, designed to obtain a more nearly complete count of the labor force, were developed in the questionnaires and in interviewing techniques.² These improvements were incorporated into the 1950 Census schedule, and interviewing techniques were stressed in training. To the extent that the 1950 data are affected by these measures, the differences between 1940 and 1950 Census results reflect not only actual changes in the activity of the population but also changes in procedure.

The occupational and industrial classification systems used in 1950 are basically similar to those used in 1940. Certain modifications, however, have been introduced in the specific content of

² See U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, "Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment in the United States, 1940 to 1946," Series P-50, No. 2, September 11, 1947.*

particular groups, and there have also been several changes in title. The 1940 data shown here include adjustments which take account of the major content revisions in the classification systems. Particular care needs to be exercised in the use of the separate 1940 estimates for the plantation and processing segments of the sugar industry; the only available data from which these estimates could be developed were not entirely satisfactory for the purpose.

The 1940 data for employed persons in this report vary in some cases from the figures originally published for the Territory. Members of the armed forces living in the Territory in 1940 were originally included among employed persons in the 1940 published figures. This approach differs from the 1950 procedure since in 1950 the employed total is limited to civilians, and the armed forces represent the difference between the civilian and total labor force. The appropriate 1940 figures shown in this report have, therefore, been adjusted to exclude the estimated number of persons in the armed forces living in the Territory at that time. The following 1940 statistics for males and for both sexes combined are affected by these changes: "Employed"; certain occupation groups (primarily "Service workers, except private household"); the industry group "Public administration"; and the class-of-worker group "Government workers."

Comparability with current data.--The 1950 Census employment data were obtained by household interview and will differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments and farm enterprises. The data based on household interviews provide information about the work status of the whole population, without duplication. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once as employed and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Estimates based on reports from business and farm establishments, on the other hand, count more than once persons who work for more than one establishment. Differences will also arise from the fact that other estimates, unlike those presented here, generally exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, and may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons with a job but not at work are included with the employed in the estimates shown here, whereas only part of this group is likely to be included in employment figures based on establishment payroll reports.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment estimates of the Bureau of the Census are not directly comparable with the published figures for unemployment compensation claims or claims for veterans' readjustment allowances. Certain persons, such as private household and government workers, are generally not eligible for unemployment compensation. Further, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. For example, per-

sons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work nor seeking work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified by the Census Bureau as employed. Furthermore, some persons may be reported to the census enumerator as not looking for work even though they might consider themselves available for jobs and be eligible for unemployment compensation.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income as defined for tax purposes differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is incomplete because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, some of the income tax returns are filed as separate returns and others as joint returns. Consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,300 persons systematically selected from all persons enumerated on sample lines in the 1950 Census of Population. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences caused by the sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final reports.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest hundred; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population is taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. These may be changed slightly on the basis of the final count. All of the other 1950 estimates are based on sample data and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability.

The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes.

The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
1,000.....	500	100,000.....	4,000
2,500.....	700	200,000.....	4,900
5,000.....	1,000	300,000.....	4,900
10,000.....	1,400	400,000.....	4,000
25,000.....	2,200	450,000.....	2,900
50,000.....	3,000		

To illustrate, there were an estimated 32,600 males under 5 years of age in the Territory. The sampling variability is about 2,400. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the figure which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 30,200 and 35,000.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

For example, of the estimated 149,900 persons 14 years old and over in the total labor force in the Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area, 7.2 percent were between 14 and 19 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.0 percent. The chances are

about 19 out of 20 that the percentage obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 6.2 percent and 8.2 percent.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:						
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	499,800
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:						
2 or 98	2.8	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	4.4	3.1	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4
10 or 90	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6
25 or 75	8.7	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.9
50	10.1	7.1	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.3	1.0

The tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA,
URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HAWAII									
Total population.....	499,800	423,330	18.1	344,900	154,900	...	...	...	...
Percent by residence.....	100.0	...	...	69.0	31.0	...	...	...	...
Race									
Total.....	499,800	423,330	18.1	344,900	154,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	87,400	64,310	35.9	57,900	29,500	17.5	15.2	16.8	19.0
Caucasian.....	114,000	103,791	9.8	74,900	39,300	22.8	24.5	21.7	25.2
Chinese.....	33,000	28,774	14.7	30,300	2,700	6.6	6.8	8.8	1.7
Filipino.....	60,100	52,569	14.3	31,800	28,300	12.0	12.4	9.2	18.3
Japanese.....	183,600	157,908	16.3	135,200	48,400	36.7	37.3	39.2	11.2
Other races ¹	21,700	19,981	8.8	14,800	6,900	4.3	3.8	4.3	4.5
Male.....	269,300	245,135	9.9	179,600	89,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	44,300	32,063	38.2	29,100	15,200	16.5	13.1	16.2	16.9
Caucasian.....	62,700	64,473	-2.8	37,600	25,000	23.3	26.3	20.9	27.0
Chinese.....	16,000	16,131	-0.8	14,700	1,300	5.9	6.6	8.2	1.4
Filipino.....	42,200	40,791	3.5	22,700	19,500	15.7	16.6	12.6	21.7
Japanese.....	92,100	82,820	11.2	67,500	24,600	34.2	33.8	37.6	27.4
Other races ¹	12,000	8,857	35.5	7,900	4,100	4.5	3.6	4.4	4.6
Female.....	230,500	178,195	29.4	165,300	65,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	43,100	32,247	33.7	28,800	14,300	18.7	18.1	17.4	21.9
Caucasian.....	51,400	39,318	30.7	37,300	14,000	22.3	22.1	22.6	21.5
Chinese.....	17,000	12,643	34.5	15,700	1,300	7.4	7.1	9.5	2.0
Filipino.....	17,900	11,778	52.0	9,000	8,800	7.8	6.6	5.4	15.9
Japanese.....	91,500	75,085	21.9	67,600	23,800	29.7	32.1	40.9	26.5
Other races ¹	9,700	7,124	36.2	6,900	2,800	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.3
Nativity									
Native.....	424,800	370,717	14.6	297,800	127,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	87,400	64,283	36.0	57,900	29,500	20.6	17.3	19.4	23.2
Caucasian.....	108,200	95,840	12.9	70,400	37,800	25.5	25.9	23.6	29.8
Chinese.....	29,000	23,930	21.2	26,500	2,400	6.8	6.5	8.9	1.9
Filipino ²	26,600	52,569	-49.4	14,000	12,600	6.3	14.2	4.7	9.9
Japanese.....	154,400	120,552	28.1	116,200	38,200	36.3	32.5	39.0	30.1
Other races ¹	19,300	13,743	40.5	12,800	6,500	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.1
Foreign born.....	75,000	52,613	42.6	47,100	27,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	100	27	...	...	100	0.1	0.1	...	0.4
Caucasian.....	8,900	7,951	...	4,600	1,300	7.9	15.1	9.8	4.7
Chinese.....	4,000	4,044	...	3,800	200	5.3	9.2	8.1	0.7
Filipino ²	33,300	...	...	17,700	15,700	44.7	...	37.6	56.3
Japanese.....	29,100	37,353	-22.1	19,000	10,200	38.8	71.0	40.3	36.6
Other races ¹	2,400	2,438	...	2,000	400	3.2	4.6	4.2	1.4
Age									
Total.....	499,800	423,330	18.1	344,900	154,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	63,700	40,085	58.9	44,100	19,600	12.7	9.5	12.8	12.7
5 to 9 years.....	52,200	43,431	20.2	35,300	16,900	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.9
10 to 14 years.....	41,800	47,404	-12.0	27,500	14,300	8.4	11.2	8.0	9.2
15 to 19 years.....	42,700	48,338	-11.7	28,400	14,300	8.5	11.4	8.2	9.2
20 to 24 years.....	50,200	51,077	-1.7	32,400	17,800	10.0	12.1	9.4	11.6
25 to 29 years.....	50,900	42,329	20.2	36,600	14,300	10.2	10.0	10.6	9.2
30 to 34 years.....	41,900	31,307	25.5	30,100	11,800	8.4	7.9	8.7	7.6
35 to 44 years.....	65,900	50,900	29.2	48,600	17,300	13.2	12.0	14.1	11.2
45 to 54 years.....	45,100	32,601	38.3	30,800	14,300	9.0	7.7	8.9	9.2
55 to 64 years.....	26,200	20,518	27.7	17,500	8,700	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.6
65 years and over.....	19,100	12,914	47.9	13,700	5,400	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.5
Not reported.....	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	24.9	23.2	...	25.6	23.4	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	287,700	232,649	23.7	203,500	84,200	57.6	55.0	59.0	54.4

¹ Includes Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Samoans, Negroes, etc.

² With the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, those Filipinos born in the Philippines and reported as native in previous censuses were classified as foreign born in 1950.

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA,
URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HAWAII--Con.									
Age--Con.									
Male.....	269,300	245,135	9.9	179,600	89,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	32,600	20,411	59.7	22,500	10,100	12.1	8.3	12.5	11.2
5 to 9 years.....	27,300	21,951	24.4	18,800	8,400	10.1	9.0	10.5	9.4
10 to 14 years.....	21,600	24,110	-10.4	14,400	7,200	8.0	9.8	8.0	8.0
15 to 19 years.....	22,200	26,359	-15.8	14,200	8,000	8.2	10.8	7.9	8.9
20 to 24 years.....	27,000	32,044	-15.7	15,000	12,000	10.0	13.1	8.4	13.4
25 to 29 years.....	24,800	27,114	-8.5	17,000	7,800	9.2	11.1	9.5	8.7
30 to 34 years.....	23,000	21,571	6.6	16,400	6,600	8.5	8.8	9.1	7.3
35 to 44 years.....	40,300	30,932	30.3	28,300	12,000	15.0	12.6	15.8	13.4
45 to 54 years.....	24,700	19,070	29.5	16,100	8,600	9.2	7.8	9.0	9.6
55 to 64 years.....	14,800	12,911	14.6	9,400	5,300	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.9
65 years and over.....	11,200	8,559	30.9	7,400	3,800	4.2	3.5	4.1	4.2
Not reported.....	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	25.8	24.6	...	26.4	24.7	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	157,600	145,046	8.7	106,100	51,500	58.5	59.2	59.1	57.3
Female.....	230,500	178,195	29.4	165,300	65,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	31,100	19,674	58.1	21,600	9,500	13.5	11.0	13.1	14.6
5 to 9 years.....	25,000	21,480	16.4	16,500	8,400	10.8	12.1	10.0	12.9
10 to 14 years.....	20,200	23,384	-13.6	13,100	7,100	8.8	13.1	7.9	10.9
15 to 19 years.....	20,600	21,979	-6.3	14,200	6,400	8.9	12.3	8.6	9.8
20 to 24 years.....	23,300	19,033	22.4	17,400	5,800	10.1	10.7	10.5	8.9
25 to 29 years.....	26,200	15,215	72.2	19,600	6,600	11.4	8.5	11.9	10.1
30 to 34 years.....	18,900	11,816	60.0	13,700	5,200	8.2	6.6	8.3	8.0
35 to 44 years.....	25,600	20,067	27.6	20,300	5,300	11.1	11.3	12.3	8.1
45 to 54 years.....	20,400	13,533	50.7	14,700	5,700	8.9	7.6	8.9	8.7
55 to 64 years.....	11,400	7,607	49.9	8,100	3,300	4.9	4.3	4.9	5.1
65 years and over.....	7,900	4,355	81.4	6,300	1,600	3.4	2.4	3.8	2.5
Not reported.....	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	23.9	20.7	...	25.0	21.0	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	130,100	87,603	48.5	97,400	32,600	56.4	49.2	58.9	50.0
Marital status									
Male, 14 years and over.....	191,600	183,448	4.4	126,200	65,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	80,000	102,913	-22.3	49,300	30,800	41.8	56.1	39.1	47.0
Married.....	100,700	71,715	40.4	69,400	31,300	52.6	39.1	55.0	47.8
Widowed or divorced.....	10,900	8,820	23.6	7,500	3,400	5.7	4.8	5.9	5.2
Female, 14 years and over.....	157,800	118,238	33.5	116,500	41,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	43,800	40,733	7.5	33,300	10,500	27.8	34.5	28.6	25.4
Married.....	98,300	66,569	47.7	70,700	27,600	62.3	56.3	60.7	66.8
Widowed or divorced.....	15,700	10,936	43.6	12,500	3,200	9.9	9.2	10.7	7.7
School enrollment									
Persons 5 to 24 years old....	187,000	190,340	-1.8	123,600	63,400	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school ¹	108,400	110,459	-1.9	73,300	35,100	58.0	58.0	59.3	55.4
Not enrolled in school ¹	78,600	79,881	-1.6	50,300	28,300	42.0	42.0	40.7	44.6
Persons 5 to 13 years old.....	86,600	81,559	6.2	58,100	28,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school ¹	71,200	72,672	-2.0	47,600	23,600	82.2	89.1	81.9	82.8
Not enrolled in school ¹	15,500	8,887	74.4	10,600	4,900	17.9	10.9	18.2	17.2
Persons 14 to 17 years old.....	31,100	37,251	-16.5	20,300	10,800	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	27,800	30,045	-7.5	18,500	9,300	89.4	80.7	91.1	85.1
Not enrolled in school.....	3,300	7,206	...	1,700	1,500	10.6	19.3	8.4	13.9
Persons 18 to 24 years old.....	69,300	71,530	-3.1	45,200	24,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	9,400	7,742	21.4	7,200	2,200	13.6	10.8	15.9	9.1
Not enrolled in school.....	59,900	63,788	-6.1	38,000	21,900	86.4	89.2	84.1	90.9

¹ The 1950 figure for enrolled excludes children in kindergarten, some of whom may have been included in 1940.

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA,
URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
Total population.....	352,900	258,256	36.6	286,600	66,300	...	...	...	...
Percent by residence.....	100.0	...	...	81.2	18.8	...	...	...	...
Race									
Total.....	352,900	258,256	36.6	286,600	66,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	60,200	38,543	56.2	48,200	12,000	17.1	14.9	16.8	18.1
Caucasian.....	93,400	82,516	13.2	65,600	27,800	26.5	32.0	22.9	41.9
Chinese.....	30,300	24,567	23.3	29,000	1,300	8.6	9.5	10.1	2.0
Filipino.....	33,300	19,066	74.7	24,200	9,100	9.4	7.4	8.4	13.7
Japanese.....	118,300	83,387	41.9	106,300	12,000	33.5	32.3	37.1	18.1
Other races ¹	17,300	10,177	70.0	13,200	4,100	4.9	3.9	4.6	6.2
Male.....	188,500	149,042	26.5	148,500	40,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	29,900	19,035	57.1	24,100	5,800	15.9	12.8	16.2	14.5
Caucasian.....	53,200	53,470	-0.5	33,500	19,700	28.2	35.9	22.6	49.3
Chinese.....	14,800	13,576	9.0	14,200	700	7.9	9.1	9.6	1.8
Filipino.....	22,800	13,984	63.0	17,600	5,200	12.1	9.4	11.9	13.0
Japanese.....	58,700	43,477	35.0	52,400	6,300	31.1	29.2	35.3	15.8
Other races ¹	9,100	5,500	65.5	6,700	2,400	4.8	3.7	4.5	6.0
Female.....	164,400	109,214	50.5	138,100	26,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	30,300	19,508	55.3	24,100	6,200	18.4	17.9	17.5	23.6
Caucasian.....	40,200	29,046	38.4	32,100	8,100	24.5	26.6	23.2	30.8
Chinese.....	15,500	10,991	41.0	14,900	700	9.4	10.1	10.8	2.7
Filipino.....	10,500	5,082	106.6	6,600	3,800	6.4	4.7	4.8	14.4
Japanese.....	59,700	39,910	49.6	54,000	5,800	36.3	36.5	39.1	22.1
Other races ¹	8,300	4,677	77.5	6,500	1,800	5.0	4.3	4.7	6.8
Nativity									
Native.....	308,200	227,612	35.4	249,100	59,100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	60,100	38,521	56.0	48,200	11,900	19.5	16.9	19.3	20.1
Caucasian.....	89,000	76,690	16.1	61,600	27,400	28.9	33.7	24.7	46.4
Chinese.....	26,700	20,864	28.0	25,600	1,200	8.7	9.2	10.3	2.0
Filipino ²	16,000	19,066	-16.1	10,700	5,300	5.2	8.4	4.3	9.0
Japanese.....	100,900	63,880	58.0	91,600	9,300	32.7	28.1	36.8	15.7
Other races ¹	15,500	8,591	80.4	11,500	4,000	5.0	3.8	4.6	6.8
Foreign born.....	44,700	30,644	45.9	37,400	7,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian.....	100	22	...	...	100	0.2	0.1	...	1.4
Caucasian.....	4,400	5,826	...	4,000	400	9.8	19.0	10.7	5.6
Chinese.....	3,600	3,703	...	3,400	200	8.1	12.1	9.1	2.8
Filipino ²	17,300	...	...	13,600	3,800	38.7	...	36.4	52.8
Japanese.....	17,400	19,507	-10.8	14,700	2,700	38.9	63.7	39.3	37.5
Other races ¹	1,900	1,586	...	1,700	100	4.3	5.2	4.5	1.4
Age									
Total.....	352,900	258,256	36.6	286,600	66,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	46,400	22,938	102.3	37,200	9,200	13.1	8.9	13.0	13.9
5 to 9 years.....	35,600	24,571	44.9	29,100	6,400	10.1	9.5	10.2	9.7
10 to 14 years.....	26,400	26,794	-1.5	22,100	4,300	7.5	10.4	7.7	6.5
15 to 19 years.....	30,600	29,753	2.8	23,200	7,400	8.7	11.5	8.1	11.2
20 to 24 years.....	39,300	36,996	6.2	27,900	11,400	11.1	14.3	9.7	17.2
25 to 29 years.....	38,400	27,374	40.3	30,600	7,800	10.9	10.6	10.7	11.8
30 to 34 years.....	31,800	20,257	57.0	25,900	5,900	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.9
35 to 44 years.....	45,700	30,874	48.0	39,600	6,100	12.9	12.0	13.8	9.2
45 to 54 years.....	30,000	19,519	53.7	25,700	4,300	8.5	7.6	9.0	6.5
55 to 64 years.....	16,700	11,963	39.6	14,200	2,400	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.6
65 years and over.....	12,200	7,117	71.4	11,200	1,000	3.5	2.8	2.9	1.5
Not reported.....	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years..	24.8	23.4	...	25.6	22.6	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	204,200	146,046	39.8	169,400	34,800	57.9	56.6	59.1	52.5

¹ Includes Puerto Ricans, Koreans, Samoans, Negroes, etc.

² With the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines in 1946, those Filipinos born in the Philippines and reported as native in previous censuses were classified as foreign born in 1950.

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA,
URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent and percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Area and subject	Total			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Total		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA--Con.									
Age--Con.									
Male.....	188,500	149,042	26.5	148,500	40,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	23,500	11,770	99.7	18,900	4,600	12.5	7.9	12.7	11.5
5 to 9 years.....	18,300	12,437	47.1	15,100	3,200	9.7	8.3	10.2	8.0
10 to 14 years.....	14,200	13,620	4.3	12,000	2,200	7.5	9.1	8.1	5.5
15 to 19 years.....	15,700	16,892	-7.1	11,300	4,400	8.3	11.3	7.6	11.0
20 to 24 years.....	21,800	24,582	-11.3	13,000	8,800	11.6	16.5	8.8	22.0
25 to 29 years.....	18,100	17,035	6.3	13,700	4,300	9.6	11.4	9.2	10.8
30 to 34 years.....	17,500	12,188	43.6	14,000	3,500	9.3	8.2	9.4	8.8
35 to 44 years.....	27,500	17,812	54.4	23,000	4,400	14.6	12.0	15.5	11.0
45 to 54 years.....	15,900	11,050	43.9	13,600	2,400	8.4	7.4	9.2	6.0
55 to 64 years.....	9,200	7,228	27.3	7,800	1,300	4.9	4.8	5.3	3.3
65 years and over.....	6,800	4,362	55.9	6,000	900	3.6	2.9	4.0	2.3
Not reported.....	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years.....	25.2	24.0	...	26.4	23.2	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	109,700	88,703	23.7	87,800	21,900	58.2	59.5	59.1	54.8
Female.....	164,400	109,214	50.5	138,100	26,300	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	22,900	11,168	105.1	18,300	4,600	13.9	10.2	13.3	17.5
5 to 9 years.....	17,300	12,134	42.6	14,000	3,300	10.5	11.1	10.1	12.5
10 to 14 years.....	12,200	13,174	-7.4	10,100	2,100	7.4	12.1	7.3	8.0
15 to 19 years.....	14,900	12,861	15.9	11,900	3,000	9.1	11.8	8.6	11.4
20 to 24 years.....	17,400	12,414	40.2	14,900	2,600	10.6	11.4	10.8	9.9
25 to 29 years.....	20,300	10,339	96.3	16,900	3,500	12.3	9.5	12.2	13.3
30 to 34 years.....	14,200	8,069	76.0	11,800	2,400	8.6	7.4	8.5	9.1
35 to 44 years.....	18,200	13,062	39.3	16,500	1,700	11.1	12.0	11.9	6.5
45 to 54 years.....	14,100	8,469	66.5	12,100	1,900	8.6	7.8	8.8	7.2
55 to 64 years.....	7,500	4,735	58.4	6,400	1,100	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.2
65 years and over.....	5,400	2,755	...	5,200	200	3.3	2.5	3.8	0.8
Not reported.....	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Median age.....years.....	24.3	22.1	...	24.9	20.3	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	94,500	57,343	64.8	81,600	12,900	57.5	52.5	59.1	49.0
Marital Status									
Male, 14 years and over.....	134,900	113,857	18.5	104,400	30,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	56,700	65,131	-12.9	40,300	16,400	42.0	57.2	38.6	53.8
Married.....	70,900	43,852	61.7	57,800	13,100	52.6	38.5	55.4	43.0
Widowed or divorced.....	7,300	4,874	49.8	6,300	1,000	5.4	4.3	6.0	3.3
Female, 14 years and over.....	114,300	75,298	51.8	97,400	16,900	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	32,100	25,459	26.1	27,800	4,300	28.1	33.8	28.5	25.4
Married.....	70,800	42,288	67.4	59,100	11,600	61.9	56.2	60.7	68.6
Widowed or divorced.....	11,400	7,551	51.0	10,400	1,000	10.0	10.0	10.7	5.9
School Enrollment									
Persons 5 to 24 years old....	131,800	118,114	11.6	102,300	29,500	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school ¹	71,300	64,260	11.0	59,000	12,300	54.1	54.4	57.7	41.7
Not enrolled in school ¹	60,500	53,854	12.3	43,300	17,200	45.9	45.6	42.3	58.3
Persons 5 to 13 years old.....	57,400	46,163	24.3	47,600	9,700	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school ¹	45,800	41,626	10.0	38,200	7,600	79.8	90.2	80.3	78.4
Not enrolled in school ¹	11,600	4,537	155.7	9,500	2,100	20.2	9.8	20.0	21.6
Persons 14 to 17 years old.....	20,000	21,296	-6.1	15,800	4,200	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Enrolled in school.....	17,800	17,526	1.6	14,200	3,500	89.0	82.3	89.9	...
Not enrolled in school.....	2,200	3,770	...	1,600	700	11.0	17.7	10.1	...
Persons 18 to 24 years old.....	54,400	50,655	7.4	38,800	15,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	7,800	5,108	52.7	6,600	1,200	14.3	10.1	17.0	7.7
Not enrolled in school.....	46,700	45,547	2.5	32,300	14,400	85.8	89.9	83.2	92.3

¹ The 1950 figure for enrolled excludes children in kindergarten, some of whom may have been included in 1940.

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Subject	Hawaii			Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
MARRIED COUPLES						
Total married couples.....	88,200	62,600	25,600	62,500	52,200	10,300
With own household.....	78,700	55,200	23,500	55,800	46,000	9,800
Without own household.....	9,500	7,400	2,100	6,600	6,200	500
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	89.2	88.2	91.8	89.3	88.1	95.1
Without own household.....	10.8	11.8	8.2	10.6	11.9	4.9
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS						
Total.....	152,500	100,000	52,600	110,100	83,900	26,400
Families.....	98,300	69,500	28,700	68,600	57,400	11,200
Unrelated individuals.....	54,300	30,400	23,800	41,500	26,300	15,300
HOUSEHOLDS						
Total households.....	109,600	75,500	34,100	74,300	62,300	11,900
Population in households.....	466,600	328,500	138,000	323,400	272,200	51,200
Population per household.....	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3

Table 3.--PERCENT OF WOMEN 45 YEARS OLD AND OVER, EVER MARRIED, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN, FOR HAWAII, URBAN AND RURAL, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA

Area and residence	Total women 45 years old and over, over married	Percent by number of children ever born						Children ever born	
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 to 7	8 or more	Not re- ported	Number of children	Per 1,000 women reporting
HAWAII									
Total.....	38,000	7.9	20.3	22.9	26.3	19.7	2.9	171,400	4,645
Urban.....	27,300	8.1	23.1	24.2	26.4	15.8	2.9	114,900	4,336
Rural.....	10,600	6.6	13.2	19.8	27.4	30.2	2.8	56,500	5,485
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA									
Total.....	24,300	9.1	24.5	23.7	23.3	16.2	3.2	103,700	4,215

Table 4.--RESIDENCE ON AUGUST 14, 1945 (V-J DAY) OF THE POPULATION BORN PRIOR TO THAT DATE, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Area and residence on August 14, 1945	Residence in 1950			Percent distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
HAWAII						
Persons born prior to August 14, 1945.....	437,500	301,600	135,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as on August 14, 1945.....	202,800	142,600	60,200	46.4	47.3	44.3
Different house, same island.....	140,500	103,500	37,000	32.1	34.3	27.2
Different island.....	23,500	14,800	8,800	5.4	4.9	6.8
Continental United States, possessions, and abroad ¹	62,900	37,100	25,800	14.4	12.3	19.0
Residence not reported.....	7,800	3,600	4,100	1.8	1.2	3.0
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons born prior to August 14, 1945.....	307,300	250,000	57,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Same house as on August 14, 1945.....	127,200	114,900	12,300	41.4	46.0	21.5
Different house, same island.....	108,400	90,000	18,500	35.3	36.0	32.3
Different island.....	11,500	9,000	2,400	3.7	3.6	4.2
Continental United States, possessions, and abroad ¹	53,900	33,000	20,900	17.5	13.2	36.8
Residence not reported.....	6,300	3,000	3,200	2.0	1.2	5.6

¹ Includes a small number of persons who were not living on the island of enumeration on August 14, 1945, but for whom data on actual place of residence on that date are not available.

Table 5.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII: 1950 AND 1940

Year and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
1950						
Persons 14 years and over.....	349,500	191,600	157,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	206,500	153,900	52,600	59.1	80.3	33.3
Civilian labor force.....	183,800	131,500	52,300	52.6	68.6	33.1
Employed.....	166,300	118,100	48,200	47.6	61.6	30.5
Unemployed.....	17,500	13,300	4,200	5.0	6.9	2.7
Not in labor force.....	142,900	37,700	105,200	40.9	19.7	66.7
1940						
Persons 14 years and over.....	301,686	183,448	118,238	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	188,232	151,648	36,584	62.4	82.7	30.9
Civilian labor force.....	161,232	124,648	36,584	53.4	67.9	30.9
Employed.....	153,796	118,659	35,137	51.0	64.7	29.7
Unemployed.....	7,436	5,989	1,447	2.5	3.3	1.2
Not in labor force.....	113,454	31,800	81,654	37.6	17.3	69.1

Note: Original 1940 "Employed" figures revised where appropriate by excluding armed forces in order to permit greater comparability with 1950. See text.

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII, URBAN AND RURAL, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
HAWAII						
Total						
Persons 14 years and over.....	349,500	191,600	157,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	206,500	153,900	52,600	59.1	80.3	33.3
Civilian labor force.....	183,800	131,500	52,300	52.6	68.6	33.1
Employed.....	166,300	118,100	48,200	47.6	61.6	30.5
Unemployed.....	17,500	13,300	4,200	5.0	6.9	2.7
Not in labor force.....	142,900	37,700	105,200	40.9	19.7	66.7
Keeping house.....	77,500	500	77,000	22.2	0.3	48.8
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	12,400	8,800	3,600	3.5	4.6	2.3
Other and not reported.....	53,000	28,400	24,600	15.2	14.8	15.6
Civilian labor force.....	183,800	131,500	52,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	166,300	118,100	48,200	90.5	89.8	92.2
At work.....	161,300	114,700	46,600	87.8	87.2	89.1
35 hours or more.....	141,500	103,600	37,900	77.0	78.8	72.5
15 to 34 hours.....	15,100	9,000	6,200	8.2	6.8	11.9
1 to 14 hours.....	4,700	2,100	2,500	2.6	1.6	4.8
With a job but not at work.....	5,100	3,400	1,600	2.8	2.6	3.1
Unemployed.....	17,500	13,300	4,200	9.5	10.1	8.0
Experienced.....	17,000	12,900	4,100	9.2	9.8	7.8
New workers.....	500	500	100	0.3	0.4	0.2
Urban						
Persons 14 years and over.....	242,700	126,200	116,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	142,800	99,800	43,000	58.8	79.1	36.9
Civilian labor force.....	137,200	94,300	42,900	56.5	74.7	36.8
Employed.....	123,400	83,700	39,600	50.8	66.3	34.0
Unemployed.....	13,800	10,600	3,300	5.7	8.4	2.8
Not in labor force.....	99,800	26,300	73,500	41.1	20.8	63.1
Keeping house.....	54,600	200	54,400	22.5	0.2	46.7
Unable to work or inmate of institution...	7,500	5,700	1,800	3.1	4.5	1.5
Other and not reported.....	37,700	20,400	17,300	15.5	16.2	14.8
Civilian labor force.....	137,200	94,300	42,900	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	123,400	83,700	39,600	89.9	88.8	92.3
At work.....	119,400	81,200	38,200	87.0	86.1	89.0
35 hours or more.....	106,100	74,600	31,500	77.3	79.1	73.4
15 to 34 hours.....	9,900	5,100	4,800	7.2	5.4	11.2
1 to 14 hours.....	3,400	1,500	1,900	2.5	1.6	4.4
With a job but not at work.....	4,000	2,500	1,400	2.9	2.7	3.3
Unemployed.....	13,800	10,600	3,300	10.1	11.2	7.7
Experienced workers.....	13,300	10,100	3,200	9.7	10.7	7.5
New workers.....	500	400	100	0.4	0.4	0.2

Table 6.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII, URBAN AND RURAL, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950--Con.

Area and employment status	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
HAWAII--Con.						
Rural						
Persons 14 years and over.....	106,800	65,500	41,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	63,700	54,100	9,600	59.6	82.6	23.2
Civilian labor force.....	46,700	37,200	9,500	43.7	56.8	23.0
Employed.....	43,000	34,400	8,600	40.3	52.5	20.8
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,800	900	3.5	4.3	2.2
Not in labor force.....	43,100	11,400	31,700	40.4	17.4	76.8
Keeping house.....	23,000	400	22,600	21.5	0.6	54.7
Unable to work or inmate of institution.....	4,900	3,000	1,800	4.6	4.6	4.4
Other and not reported.....	15,300	8,000	7,300	14.3	12.2	17.7
Civilian labor force.....	46,700	37,200	9,500	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	43,000	34,400	8,600	92.1	92.5	90.5
At work.....	41,900	33,500	8,400	89.7	90.1	88.4
35 hours or more.....	35,400	29,100	6,300	75.8	78.2	66.3
15 to 34 hours.....	5,200	3,800	1,400	11.1	10.2	14.7
1 to 14 hours.....	1,300	600	700	2.8	1.6	7.4
With a job but not at work.....	1,100	900	200	2.4	2.4	2.1
Unemployed.....	3,700	2,800	900	7.9	7.5	9.5
Experienced workers.....	3,600	2,700	900	7.7	7.3	9.5
New workers.....	100	100	...	0.2	0.3	...
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA						
Persons 14 years and over.....	249,100	134,900	114,300	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total labor force.....	149,900	109,900	40,000	60.2	81.5	35.0
Civilian labor force.....	127,300	87,500	39,800	51.1	64.9	34.8
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	45.4	56.9	31.7
Unemployed.....	14,300	10,700	3,600	5.7	7.9	3.1
Not in labor force.....	99,300	25,000	74,300	39.9	18.5	65.0
Keeping house.....	54,900	200	54,700	22.0	0.1	47.9
Unable to work or inmate of institution.....	8,800	6,500	2,400	3.5	4.8	2.1
Other and not reported.....	35,500	18,300	17,200	14.3	13.6	15.0
Civilian labor force.....	127,300	87,500	39,800	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	88.8	87.8	91.0
At work.....	109,600	74,600	35,100	86.1	85.3	88.2
35 hours or more.....	97,700	68,800	29,000	76.7	78.6	72.9
15 to 34 hours.....	8,700	4,500	4,200	6.8	5.1	10.6
1 to 14 hours.....	3,200	1,300	1,900	2.5	1.5	4.8
With a job but not at work.....	3,300	2,200	1,100	2.6	2.5	2.8
Unemployed.....	14,300	10,700	3,600	11.2	12.2	9.0
Experienced workers.....	13,900	10,400	3,500	10.9	11.9	8.8
New workers.....	400	400	100	0.3	0.5	0.3

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950
(Percent not shown where base is less than 6,000)

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force						Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
		Number	Percent of population	Civilian labor force						
				Total	Employed	Unemployed				
						Number	Percent of civilian labor force			
HAWAII										
Total, 14 years and over.....	349,500	206,500	59.1	183,800	166,300	17,500	9.5	142,900	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	100,400	49,500	49.3	36,500	30,100	6,500	17.8	50,900	24.0	37.1
25 to 34 years.....	92,800	61,400	66.2	54,100	50,000	4,000	7.4	31,400	29.7	22.9
35 to 44 years.....	65,900	47,700	72.4	45,500	42,300	3,200	7.0	18,200	23.1	18.3
45 to 64 years.....	71,300	43,400	60.9	43,200	39,700	3,600	8.3	27,900	21.0	20.6
65 years and over.....	19,100	4,500	23.6	4,500	4,300	200	...	14,600	2.2	1.1
Male, 14 years and over.....	191,600	153,900	80.3	131,500	118,100	13,300	10.1	37,700	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	52,900	33,200	62.8	20,300	16,100	4,200	20.7	19,800	21.6	31.6
25 to 34 years.....	47,700	45,100	94.5	38,000	35,000	3,000	7.9	2,600	29.3	22.6
35 to 44 years.....	40,300	38,700	96.0	36,400	33,500	2,900	8.0	1,600	25.1	21.8
45 to 64 years.....	39,500	33,100	83.8	32,900	29,900	3,000	9.1	6,400	21.5	22.6
65 years and over.....	11,200	3,900	34.8	3,900	3,600	200	...	7,300	2.5	1.5
Female, 14 years and over.....	157,800	52,600	33.3	52,300	48,200	4,200	8.0	105,200	100.0	...
14 to 24 years.....	47,400	16,300	34.4	16,200	13,900	2,300	14.2	31,100	31.0	...
25 to 34 years.....	45,100	16,200	35.9	16,100	15,000	1,000	6.2	28,800	30.8	...
35 to 44 years.....	25,600	9,100	35.5	9,100	8,700	300	3.3	16,600	17.3	...
45 to 64 years.....	31,800	10,300	32.4	10,300	9,800	500	4.8	21,500	19.6	...
65 years and over.....	7,900	700	8.9	700	700	...	...	7,200	1.3	...

Table 7.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950--Con.
(Percent not shown where base is less than 6,000)

Area, sex, and age	Population	Total labor force						Not in labor force	Percent distribution by age	
		Number	Percent of population	Civilian labor force					Total labor force	Unem- ployed
				Total	Employed	Unemployed				
						Number	Percent of civilian labor force			
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA										
Total, 14 years and over.....	249,100	149,900	60.2	127,300	113,000	14,300	11.2	99,300	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	74,400	38,900	52.3	26,100	20,800	5,300	20.3	35,500	26.0	37.1
25 to 34 years.....	70,200	46,800	66.7	39,500	36,100	3,400	8.6	23,400	31.2	23.8
35 to 44 years.....	45,700	32,500	71.1	30,300	28,000	2,300	7.6	13,200	21.7	16.1
45 to 64 years.....	46,700	28,900	61.9	28,700	25,600	3,100	10.8	17,800	19.3	21.7
65 years and over.....	12,200	2,800	23.0	2,800	2,500	200	...	9,400	1.9	1.4
Male, 14 years and over.....	134,900	109,900	81.5	87,500	76,800	10,700	12.2	25,000	100.0	100.0
14 to 24 years.....	39,900	26,800	67.2	14,000	10,600	3,400	24.3	13,100	24.4	31.8
25 to 34 years.....	35,600	33,700	94.7	26,600	24,100	2,400	9.0	1,900	30.7	22.4
35 to 44 years.....	27,500	26,000	94.5	23,800	21,700	2,100	8.8	1,400	23.7	19.6
45 to 64 years.....	25,100	21,100	84.1	20,900	18,300	2,600	12.4	4,000	19.2	24.3
65 years and over.....	6,800	2,200	32.4	2,200	2,000	200	...	4,600	2.0	1.9
Female, 14 years and over.....	114,300	40,000	35.0	39,800	36,200	3,600	9.0	74,300	100.0	...
14 to 24 years.....	34,500	12,100	35.1	12,100	10,200	1,900	15.7	22,400	30.3	...
25 to 34 years.....	34,600	13,100	37.9	12,900	11,900	1,000	7.8	21,500	32.8	...
35 to 44 years.....	18,200	6,500	35.7	6,500	6,300	200	3.1	11,700	16.3	...
45 to 64 years.....	21,500	7,700	35.8	7,700	7,200	500	6.5	13,800	19.3	...
65 years and over.....	5,400	500	...	500	500	...	...	4,800	1.3	...

Table 8.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, AND CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII: 1950 AND 1940
(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000; percent not shown where less than 0.1. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Subject	Both sexes			Male		Female		Percent distribution						
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950	1950	1940	1950	1940	Both sexes		Male		Female		
								1950	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940	
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP														
Employed.....	166,300	153,796	8.1	118,100	118,659	48,200	35,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred wkrs..	14,700	12,076	21.7	7,500	6,174	7,200	5,902	8.8	7.9	6.4	5.2	14.9	16.8	16.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	3,800	3,554	...	3,100	3,048	700	506	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Managers, officials, and proprs., exc. farm	13,200	11,230	17.5	11,000	9,272	2,100	1,958	7.9	7.3	9.3	7.8	4.4	5.6	5.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	22,500	9,201	144.5	9,400	5,846	13,200	3,355	13.5	6.0	8.0	4.9	27.4	9.5	9.5
Sales workers.....	10,600	8,037	31.9	4,900	5,373	5,700	2,664	6.4	5.2	4.1	4.5	11.8	7.6	7.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers....	27,200	16,216	67.7	26,700	15,748	500	468	16.4	10.5	22.6	13.3	1.0	1.3	1.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	23,900	18,681	27.9	18,600	14,025	5,300	4,656	14.4	12.1	15.7	11.8	11.0	13.3	13.3
Private household workers.....	3,900	8,039	...	700	1,521	3,300	6,518	2.3	5.2	0.6	1.3	6.8	18.6	18.6
Service workers, except private household..	17,100	10,227	67.2	10,000	6,451	7,100	3,776	10.3	6.6	8.5	5.4	14.7	10.7	10.7
Farm laborers and foremen, except unpaid family workers.....	14,900	37,232	-60.0	14,000	35,004	900	2,228	9.0	24.2	11.9	29.5	1.9	6.3	6.3
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	1,800	2,760	...	800	1,091	1,000	1,669	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	2.1	4.7	4.7
Laborers, except farm.....	11,200	15,970	-29.9	10,900	14,736	300	1,234	6.7	10.4	9.2	12.4	0.6	3.5	3.5
Occupation not reported.....	1,500	573	...	600	370	900	203	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.6
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP														
Employed.....	166,300	153,796	8.1	118,100	118,659	48,200	35,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	32,900	54,614	-39.8	29,300	49,665	3,500	4,949	19.8	35.5	24.8	41.9	7.3	14.1	14.1
Agriculture.....	31,100	53,365	-41.7	27,500	48,449	3,500	4,916	18.7	34.7	23.3	40.8	7.3	14.0	14.0
Sugar plantations.....	17,500	37,762	-53.7	16,400	35,339	1,000	2,423	10.5	24.6	13.9	29.8	2.1	6.9	6.9
Pineapple plantations.....	5,100	15,603	-12.8	4,700	13,110	400	2,493	3.1	10.1	4.0	11.0	0.8	7.1	7.1
Agriculture, exc. sugar and pineapple..	8,500	1,249	...	6,400	1,216	...	33	5.1	1.1	5.4	1.5	4.4	...	...
Forestry and fisheries.....	1,800	1,249	...	1,800	1,216	...	33	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	...	0.1	0.1
Mining.....	100	256	...	100	250	...	6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	...	...
Construction.....	11,400	10,747	6.1	11,000	10,653	400	94	6.9	7.0	9.3	9.0	0.8	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing.....	20,600	15,454	33.3	15,300	11,912	5,400	3,542	12.4	10.0	13.0	10.0	11.2	10.1	10.1
Durable goods.....	6,800	2,509	171.0	6,000	2,379	800	130	4.1	1.6	5.1	2.0	1.7	0.4	0.4
Nondurable goods.....	13,800	12,945	6.6	9,300	9,533	4,600	3,412	8.3	8.4	7.9	8.0	9.5	9.7	9.7
Sugar processing.....	3,400	3,018	...	3,300	2,950	100	68	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pineapple canning.....	5,000	9,927	4.8	2,700	6,583	2,400	3,344	3.0	6.5	2.3	5.5	5.0	9.5	9.5
Other nondurable goods.....	5,400	9,927	4.8	3,300	6,583	2,100	3,344	3.2	6.5	2.8	5.5	4.4	9.5	9.5
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14,200	8,397	69.1	12,700	7,927	1,600	470	8.5	5.5	10.8	6.7	3.3	1.3	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	30,500	21,816	39.8	17,300	14,784	13,200	7,032	18.3	14.2	14.6	12.5	27.4	20.0	20.0
Service industries, except professional....	19,600	21,978	-10.8	11,100	10,988	8,600	10,990	11.8	14.3	9.4	9.3	17.8	31.3	31.3
Professional and related services.....	17,000	11,402	49.1	6,300	4,662	10,700	6,740	10.2	7.4	5.3	3.9	22.2	19.2	19.2
Public administration.....	18,500	7,721	139.6	14,400	6,860	4,200	861	11.1	5.0	12.2	5.8	8.7	2.5	2.5
Industry not reported.....	1,600	1,411	...	700	958	800	453	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.3

Table 8.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, AND CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR HAWAII: 1950 AND 1940--Con.
(Statistics for 1940 are revised; see text. Percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 6,000;
percent not shown where less than 0.1. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

Subject	Both sexes			Male		Female		Percent distribution					
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950	1950	1940	1950	1940	Both sexes		Male		Female	
								1950	1940	1950	1940	1950	1940
CLASS OF WORKER													
Employed.....	166,300	153,796	8.1	118,100	118,659	48,200	35,137	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	110,300	113,551	-2.9	78,500	91,463	31,800	22,088	66.3	73.8	66.5	77.1	66.0	62.9
Government workers.....	34,600	18,553	86.5	24,100	13,556	10,500	4,997	20.8	12.1	20.4	11.4	21.8	14.2
Self-employed workers.....	18,500	15,967	15.9	14,700	11,659	3,800	4,308	11.1	10.4	12.4	9.8	7.9	12.3
Unpaid family workers.....	3,000	5,725	...	900	1,981	2,100	3,744	1.8	3.7	0.8	1.7	4.4	10.7

Table 9.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, AND CLASS OF WORKER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX, FOR THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Subject	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	11,200	5,900	5,400	9.9	7.7	14.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	1,800	1,500	200	1.6	2.0	0.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	10,600	8,900	1,700	9.4	11.6	4.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	18,600	7,500	11,100	16.5	9.8	30.7
Sales workers.....	7,800	3,600	4,300	6.9	4.7	11.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19,000	18,700	300	16.8	24.3	0.8
Operatives and kindred workers.....	15,000	11,300	3,700	13.3	14.7	10.2
Private household workers.....	2,800	400	2,500	2.5	0.5	6.9
Service workers, except private household.....	13,500	8,100	5,400	11.9	10.5	14.9
Farm laborers and foremen, except unpaid family workers.....	3,900	3,800	200	3.5	4.9	0.6
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	1,100	400	700	1.0	0.5	1.9
Laborers, except farm.....	6,700	6,500	200	5.9	8.5	0.6
Occupation not reported.....	900	300	600	0.8	0.4	1.7
MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP						
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	9,300	8,200	1,200	8.2	10.7	3.3
Agriculture.....	8,500	7,300	1,200	7.5	9.5	3.3
Sugar plantations.....	3,000	2,800	200	2.7	3.6	0.6
Pineapple plantations.....	1,300	1,300	...	1.2	1.7	...
Agriculture, except sugar and pineapple.....	4,200	3,200	1,000	3.7	4.2	2.8
Forestry and fisheries.....	800	800	...	0.7	1.0	...
Mining.....	100	100	...	0.1	0.1	...
Construction.....	8,100	7,700	400	7.2	10.0	1.1
Manufacturing.....	15,600	11,400	4,200	13.8	14.8	11.6
Durable goods.....	6,600	5,900	700	5.8	7.7	1.9
Nondurable goods.....	9,000	5,600	3,400	8.0	7.3	9.4
Sugar processing.....	900	900	...	0.8	1.2	...
Pineapple canning.....	3,600	1,900	1,800	3.2	2.5	5.0
Other nondurable goods.....	4,500	2,800	1,700	4.0	3.6	4.7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	10,600	9,200	1,300	9.4	12.0	3.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	24,400	13,900	10,500	21.6	18.1	29.0
Service industries, except professional.....	15,400	8,900	6,500	13.6	11.6	18.0
Professional and related services.....	13,100	4,900	8,200	11.6	6.4	22.7
Public administration.....	15,600	12,100	3,500	13.8	15.8	9.7
Industry not reported.....	800	300	500	0.7	0.4	1.4
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed.....	113,000	76,800	36,200	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers.....	69,000	45,100	23,800	61.1	58.7	65.7
Government workers.....	28,600	20,300	8,300	25.3	26.4	22.9
Self-employed workers.....	13,300	10,800	2,500	11.8	14.1	6.9
Unpaid family workers.....	2,100	500	1,500	1.9	0.7	4.1

Table 10.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, FOR HAWAII AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA: 1950

Major occupation group	Hawaii		Honolulu Standard Metropolitan Area	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Experienced unemployed.....	17,000	100.0	13,900	100.0
Professional, managerial, and kindred workers.....	600	3.5	600	4.3
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	2,100	12.4	1,700	12.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	3,400	20.0	2,800	20.1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,400	20.0	2,900	20.9
Service workers, including private household.....	2,200	12.9	2,000	14.4
Laborers, except mine.....	3,600	21.2	2,700	19.4
Occupation not reported.....	1,800	10.6	1,100	7.9

Table 11.--INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, FOR HAWAII, AND THE HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA, BY RESIDENCE

Area and income level	Total		Urban		Percent distribution			
	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Total		Urban	
					Families and unrelated individuals	Families	Families and unrelated individuals	Families
HAWAII								
Total.....	152,500	98,300	100,000	69,500	...	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	148,400	97,100	97,900	68,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	24,400	8,200	15,600	4,700	16.4	8.4	15.9	6.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	27,400	9,100	12,200	5,300	18.5	9.4	12.5	7.7
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	31,000	20,600	19,400	12,600	20.9	21.2	19.8	18.4
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	23,300	19,800	18,400	15,600	15.7	20.4	18.8	22.7
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	13,200	12,300	10,200	9,500	8.9	12.7	10.4	13.8
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	14,400	13,500	10,700	9,900	9.7	13.9	10.9	14.4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	9,300	9,100	7,500	7,100	6.4	9.4	7.7	10.3
\$10,000 and over.....	4,800	4,700	4,000	3,900	3.2	4.8	4.1	5.7
Income not reported.....	4,200	1,100	2,100	900	...	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,723	\$3,538	\$3,095	\$3,750	...	...	...	...
HONOLULU STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREA								
Total.....	110,100	68,600	83,700	57,400	...	...	...	...
Number reporting.....	106,500	67,800	81,800	56,600	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$1,000.....	17,600	5,000	13,200	3,900	16.5	7.4	16.1	6.9
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	19,200	5,100	9,900	4,100	18.0	7.5	12.1	7.2
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	19,300	12,600	14,400	8,900	18.1	18.6	17.6	15.7
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	17,900	14,800	15,800	13,100	16.8	21.8	19.3	23.1
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10,800	9,800	9,000	8,300	10.1	14.5	11.0	14.7
\$5,000 to \$6,999.....	10,900	10,100	9,300	8,700	10.2	14.9	11.4	15.4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	7,200	6,900	6,700	6,300	6.8	10.2	8.2	11.1
\$10,000 and over.....	3,600	3,400	3,400	3,300	3.4	5.0	4.2	5.8
Income not reported.....	3,600	800	1,900	800	...	...	...	...
Median income.....	\$2,852	\$3,757	\$3,215	\$3,870

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

PRELIMINARY REPORTS

FOR RELEASE

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO
APRIL 1, 1950

Preliminary Data

(The reports in this series are numbered in alphabetical order according to the names of the States. The number of the report, therefore, does not indicate the sequence of publication. Reports will be issued in this series for the 10 States with the largest population in 1940, followed by Hawaii and Puerto Rico)

A continuation of the urbanization of the population, a record number of young children, an unprecedented proportion of married persons, and an all-time high in the percentage of literate persons are among the many developments in the population of Puerto Rico during the last 10 years that are reflected in statistics of the 1950 Census of Population. Preliminary figures on these and other population characteristics of Puerto Rico were released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The total population of Puerto Rico shown in this report is the final count based on the 1950 Census. Total urban and rural populations are based on preliminary field counts, adjusted so that their sum equals the total population from the final count. All of the other 1950 figures are based on a sample of the census returns. The sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in the section on "Reliability of 1950 estimates." It can be seen from the

tables in that section that the smaller figures should be used with particular care, as should also the smaller differences between figures.

The total population of Puerto Rico increased by 341,745 in the last decade, rising from 1,869,255 on April 1, 1940, to 2,211,000 on April 1, 1950. (See table 1.) This gain represents an all-time record population growth between successive censuses and resulted completely from an excess in the number of births over deaths since there was a heavy net emigration of persons from the Island during the decade. However, the rate of growth, 18.3 percent, was lower than that of the thirties. The urban population was 895,000 in 1950, or 40.5 percent of the whole, whereas the rural population was 1,316,000, or 59.5 percent. The urbanization of the Island was accelerated, as indicated by an increase from 30 to 41 percent in the proportion of the population which was urban between 1940 and 1950 compared with an increase from 28 to 30 percent between 1930 and 1940.

Table A.--POPULATION OF PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1930 TO 1950

Census year	Total population			Urban places			Rural territory		
	Population	Increase over preceding census		Population	Increase over preceding census		Population	Increase over preceding census	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1950.....	2,211,000	341,745	18.3	895,000	328,643	58.0	1,316,000	13,102	1.0
1940.....	1,869,255	325,342	21.1	566,357	139,136	32.6	1,302,898	186,206	16.7
1930.....	1,543,913	-	-	427,221	-	-	1,116,692	-	-

The percentage of the population which was nonwhite has continued to decline. In 1950, 20 percent of the population were returned as nonwhite, as compared with 24 percent in 1940 and 26 percent in 1930. A decline in the proportion of nonwhite persons has been shown at each census since 1899.

The preliminary data reveal that the number of children under 10 years old increased substantially during the decade. The rate of growth, 29 percent, was significantly higher than the 18 percent increase recorded for the total population. The increase in the number of children is the product of a sustained high birth rate and a reduction in infant mortality. At the other end of the age scale, persons 65 years old and over constituted 4 percent of the total population in 1950. As a result, the median age of the total population decreased slightly, from 19.2 years in 1940 to 18.6 years in 1950. Although the average life expectancy of the population increased during the decade of the forties, this factor was not sufficiently great to offset the large number of infants born during the period and the heavy concentration of young adults in the emigration from the Island.

The average size of household in Puerto Rico was 5.0 persons in 1950, as compared with 5.2 persons in 1940. This decrease in average household size is associated with the fact that household formation proceeded at a faster pace during the period than did the growth of the total population. The high marriage rate since 1940 is reflected by the fact that the number of married persons in the Island and the percentage of persons who were married were both at their highest in the 1950 Census. Of the population 14 years old and over, 43 percent in 1950 were married, as compared with 38 percent in 1940. The number and percentage of consensually married persons remained at about the same level in 1950 as in 1940.

As a result of the continuing campaign by Insular authorities for universal education and the availability of special educational opportunities to veterans, school enrollment was at a new high at the time of the 1950 Census. In 1950, 408,000 pupils between the ages of 5 and 24 years were enrolled in the public and private schools of the Island; this excludes children in kindergarten. The corresponding number was 297,468 in 1940. In the age group 5 to 13 years old, the percentage enrolled in 1950 was 55 percent; but this age group includes many children

who had not yet entered school. Among those 14 to 17 years old, there was a large increase between 1940 and 1950 in the proportion enrolled in school. In 1950, 47 percent were enrolled, as compared with 33 percent in 1940. The increase in the enrollment rate of the group 18 to 24 years old from 4 percent in 1940 to 11 percent in 1950 reflects the still considerable enrollment of veterans under the "GI Bill."

Along with the increase in enrollment, there was a sharp increase in the literacy of the population during the decade. Among persons 10 years old and over in 1950, 1,155,000, or three out of every four, were able to read and write. As the younger generation, among whom literacy is relatively high, supplants the old and generally illiterate population, the literacy rate should continue to increase. Statistics on the literacy of the population by age in 1950 will be published in later reports.

In the 1950 Census of Puerto Rico, data on the number of children ever borne were collected for the first time in a decennial census. There was an average of 6 children ever borne by ever-married (including consensually married) women 45 years old and over in the Island. Practically all of these women had finished their childbearing. More than one-fifth of these women had borne 10 or more children, as compared with about one-fifteenth who were childless. Urban-rural differentials were striking, also. The average numbers of children ever borne by women in urban and rural areas were 5 and 7, respectively. In urban areas, 16 percent of the women bore 10 or more children; whereas in rural areas, the corresponding figure was 29 percent.

In 1950 for the first time, data were collected on the total money income of the population of Puerto Rico. (See table 5.) The median income of all persons 14 years old and over who reported the receipt of any money income in 1949 was \$378. In urban areas the median was \$636 and in rural areas, \$270. The distribution of the income recipients by income level indicates that about 60 percent received less than \$500 in 1949, whereas only about 3 percent received more than \$3,000 in 1949. About 50 percent of the total population 14 years old and over received no money income in 1949.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Coverage.--The data shown in the present report are based on a sample of the 1950 Census

returns and cover the entire population of Puerto Rico, including the institutional population and members of the armed forces.

Urban and rural residence.--The urban population, as in the 1940 Census, comprises all persons living in cities, towns, or villages of 2,500 inhabitants or more. The remaining population is classified as rural. This definition is not exactly the same as that adopted for 1950 in continental United States.

Color.--The group designated as "nonwhite" consists of Negroes, persons of mixed white and Negro blood, and the small number of persons of other nonwhite races, including Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday before the time of the enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

Marital status.--The classification with respect to marital status covers five classes, namely, single, married, consensually married (living together as husband and wife by mutual consent), widowed, and divorced. This classification refers to marital status at the time of the enumeration. Thus, some persons reported as married were previously widowed or divorced.

Married and consensually married couples.--A married couple is defined as a husband and wife living together in the same household or quasi household. A married couple "with own household" is one with the husband as head of the household. All other married couples are classified as "without own household." The same definitions apply to consensually married couples.

Women ever married.--This classification includes all females who, at the time of the enumeration, were married, consensually married, widowed, or divorced. It also includes those women who had been consensually married but whose marriages had been broken by death or separation.

Children ever borne.--In the classification of women by number of children ever borne, all children ever born alive to a woman were counted, including children born of any prior union and children not living in the household at the time of the enumeration.

Household.--A household includes all of the persons, without regard to relationship, who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room, that constitutes a dwelling unit. Quasi households, such as institutions, hotels, large rooming houses, and military barracks are not counted as households. The number of households shown in this report may be regarded as comparable with the number of "heads of private households" shown in the reports of the 1940 Census. Although the instructions used for identifying a household in the 1950 Census were more explicit than those used in the 1940 Census, this difference in the instructions is believed not to have had any significant effect on the number of households shown.

School enrollment.--School enrollment is defined as enrollment at any time between February 1 and April 1, 1950, in any school which qualifies as a "regular" school. Regular schools are those in which a person may be advanced toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Such schools may be public or private, day or night; and enrollment in them may be full or part time. Regular school enrollment does not include enrollment in kindergarten or nursery school or, generally, enrollment in vocational, trade, business, or correspondence schools.

Literacy.--This classification is based on the replies to the question, "Does he know how to read and write?" Ability to read and write in any language was acceptable, but the enumerators were instructed not to report any person as able to read and write simply because he could write his own name.

Ability to speak English.--This classification is based on the replies to the question, "Does he know how to speak English?"

Income of persons.--Income of persons is the sum of the "income" received, less losses, from the following sources: (a) Money wages or salary; (b) net income (or loss) from the operation of a farm, business, or profession; (c) net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; veterans' payments, armed forces allotments for dependents and other governmental payments or assistance; pensions; and other income, such as contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household,

alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities. The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property, such as stocks, bonds, a house, or a car, unless the person was engaged in the business of selling such property; the value of income "in kind," such as food produced and consumed in the home, free living quarters, etc.; withdrawals of bank deposits; borrowed money; tax refunds; gifts; and lump sum inheritances or insurance policies.

Comparability of income data.--For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census concept. Moreover, income tax coverage is less inclusive because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income. Furthermore, the income reporting unit for tax purposes is not consistently on the basis of either families or persons and therefore differs from that used by the Census Bureau.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Source of data.--The 1950 estimates presented in this report are based on a sample of approximately 8,700 persons selected from those enumerated in the 1950 Census of Population. These persons are located in about 760 census enumeration districts systematically selected from all enumeration districts throughout Puerto Rico. Although the figures are based on data transcribed from the 1950 Census, there may be differences between the data in the present report and the data to be published in the final 1950 Census reports, apart from differences due to sampling variability. The main reason for such differences is that the preliminary estimates do not include all of the refinements that result from the careful examination of the schedules and tables to which the census data will be subject prior to the publication of the final report.

The figures for 1940 are the results of the complete enumeration in the 1940 Census of Population. These and more detailed figures on the same subjects may be found in the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Each of the 1950 figures is separately rounded to the nearest thousand; therefore detailed figures do not always add to totals. Percentages for 1950 are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

Reliability of 1950 estimates.--The total population and the total urban and rural populations are not subject to sampling variability, since they are taken from the final counts of the 1950 Census of Population. All of the other 1950 figures are based on sample data, and are therefore subject to sampling variability. Although the smaller figures are subject to large relative sampling variability, they are shown in the tables to permit the analysis of various combinations of the figures that would have smaller relative sampling variability. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimates of selected sizes. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between an estimate and the figure which will be available later from the complete tabulations of the 1950 Census is less than the sampling variability indicated below:

Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data	Size of estimate of 1950 data	Sampling variability of 1950 data
5,000.....	2,000	250,000.....	16,000
10,000.....	3,000	500,000.....	21,000
25,000.....	5,000	750,000.....	24,000
50,000.....	7,000	1,000,000.....	25,000
75,000.....	9,000	1,500,000.....	23,000
100,000.....	10,000	2,000,000.....	15,000

To illustrate, there are an estimated 362,000 persons under 5 years of age in Puerto Rico. The sampling variability is about 18,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the number which will be obtained from the complete tabulation will be between 344,000 and 380,000.

In addition to the estimated number of persons with the specified characteristics, the 1950 data in the tables in the report also include percent distributions. In general, the reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:								
	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,211,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference due to sampling variability between the estimated percentage and the percentage which will be available later from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census is less than:								
2 or 98	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
5 or 95	7.3	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
10 or 90	10.0	6.3	4.5	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7
25 or 75	14.4	9.1	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
50	16.7	10.5	7.6	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.1

To illustrate, of the estimated 1,103,000 males in Puerto Rico, 16.8 percent are under 5 years of age. The sampling variability is about 1.2 percent. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the percentage which will be obtained from the complete tabulation of the 1950 Census will be between 15.6 percent and 18.0 percent.

The attached tables in the report also show the percent change from 1940 to 1950 for many of the characteristics of the population for which data are presented. Since the 1940 data are not based on a sample, the sole cause of the sampling variability in these percentages is the variability in the 1950 estimates. The sampling

variability of any percent change, therefore, is the sampling error of the estimated number of persons possessing that particular characteristic in 1950, divided by the 1940 figure for that characteristic.

In addition to sampling variation and limitations of the types mentioned above, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting. The possible effect of such biases is not included in the measures of reliability; data obtained from a complete count of all persons are also subject to these biases.

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Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940
(Percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 25,000. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Subject	Puerto Rico			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Puerto Rico		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
Total population.....	2,211,000	1,869,255	18.3	895,000	1,316,000	-	-	-	-
Percent by residence.....	100.0	-	-	40.5	59.5	-	-	-	-
COLOR									
Total.....	2,211,000	1,869,255	18.3	895,000	1,316,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	1,776,000	1,430,744	24.1	712,000	1,064,000	80.3	76.5	79.6	80.9
Nonwhite.....	435,000	438,511	-0.1	183,000	252,000	19.7	23.5	20.4	19.1
Male.....	1,103,000	938,280	17.6	431,000	672,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	892,000	718,398	24.2	347,000	545,000	80.9	76.6	80.5	81.1
Nonwhite.....	211,000	219,882	-4.0	84,000	127,000	19.1	23.4	19.5	18.9
Female.....	1,108,000	930,975	19.0	464,000	644,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	883,000	712,346	24.0	365,000	519,000	79.7	76.5	78.7	80.6
Nonwhite.....	224,000	218,629	2.5	100,000	125,000	20.2	23.5	21.6	19.4
AGE									
Total.....	2,211,000	1,869,255	18.3	895,000	1,316,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	362,000	280,440	29.1	132,000	230,000	16.4	15.0	14.7	17.5
Under 1 year.....	66,000	59,938	10.1	26,000	40,000	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0
5 to 9 years.....	323,000	251,652	28.4	115,000	208,000	14.6	13.5	12.8	15.8
10 to 14 years.....	269,000	227,097	18.5	95,000	174,000	12.2	12.1	10.6	13.2
15 to 19 years.....	210,000	206,149	1.9	82,000	128,000	9.5	11.0	9.2	9.7
20 to 24 years.....	192,000	206,326	-6.9	89,000	103,000	8.7	11.0	9.9	7.8
25 to 29 years.....	161,000	148,008	8.8	77,000	84,000	7.3	7.9	8.6	6.4
30 to 34 years.....	131,000	102,596	27.7	59,000	72,000	5.9	5.5	6.6	5.5
35 to 44 years.....	222,000	187,110	18.6	102,000	120,000	10.0	10.0	11.4	9.1
45 to 54 years.....	160,000	125,993	27.0	66,000	94,000	7.2	6.7	7.4	7.1
55 to 64 years.....	98,000	69,831	40.3	44,000	54,000	4.4	3.7	4.9	4.1
65 years and over.....	84,000	63,106	33.1	35,000	49,000	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.7
Not reported.....	-	947	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Median age.....years..	18.6	19.3	-	21.3	16.8	-	-	-	-
Male.....	1,103,000	938,280	17.6	431,000	672,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	185,000	142,289	30.0	67,000	118,000	16.8	15.2	15.5	17.6
Under 1 year.....	35,000	30,242	15.7	14,000	21,000	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
5 to 9 years.....	159,000	127,791	24.4	59,000	100,000	14.4	13.6	13.7	14.9
10 to 14 years.....	134,000	114,496	17.0	46,000	88,000	12.1	12.2	10.7	13.1
15 to 19 years.....	103,000	99,460	3.6	37,000	66,000	9.3	10.6	8.6	9.8
20 to 24 years.....	88,000	102,464	-14.1	40,000	48,000	8.0	10.9	9.3	7.1
25 to 29 years.....	76,000	72,263	5.2	34,000	42,000	6.9	7.7	7.9	6.3
30 to 34 years.....	69,000	52,012	32.7	32,000	37,000	6.3	5.5	7.4	5.5
35 to 44 years.....	119,000	94,268	26.2	51,000	68,000	10.8	10.0	11.8	10.1
45 to 54 years.....	77,000	66,825	15.2	30,000	47,000	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0
55 to 64 years.....	53,000	36,808	44.0	19,000	34,000	4.8	3.9	4.4	5.1
65 years and over.....	39,000	29,245	33.4	15,000	24,000	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.6
Not reported.....	-	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median age.....years..	18.6	19.3	-	20.8	17.3	-	-	-	-
Female.....	1,108,000	930,975	19.0	464,000	644,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	177,000	138,151	28.1	65,000	113,000	16.0	14.8	14.0	17.5
Under 1 year.....	31,000	29,696	4.4	12,000	19,000	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.0
5 to 9 years.....	164,000	123,861	32.4	56,000	108,000	14.8	13.3	12.1	16.8
10 to 14 years.....	134,000	112,601	19.0	49,000	86,000	12.1	12.1	10.6	13.4
15 to 19 years.....	107,000	106,689	0.3	45,000	62,000	9.7	11.5	9.7	9.6
20 to 24 years.....	104,000	103,862	0.1	50,000	54,000	9.4	11.2	10.8	8.4
25 to 29 years.....	85,000	75,745	12.2	42,000	42,000	7.7	8.1	9.1	6.5
30 to 34 years.....	62,000	50,584	22.6	27,000	35,000	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.4
35 to 44 years.....	104,000	92,842	12.0	50,000	53,000	9.4	10.0	10.8	8.2
45 to 54 years.....	83,000	59,168	40.3	36,000	45,000	7.5	6.4	7.8	7.0
55 to 64 years.....	45,000	33,023	36.3	24,000	21,000	4.1	3.5	5.2	3.3
65 years and over.....	44,000	33,861	29.9	20,000	24,000	4.0	3.6	4.3	3.7
Not reported.....	-	588	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Median age.....years..	18.7	19.3	-	21.7	16.2	-	-	-	-

Table 1.--CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940--Con.

(Percent increase not shown where 1950 figure is less than 25,000. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.
Percent not shown where less than 0.1)

Subject	Puerto Rico			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950	Percent distribution			
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950			Puerto Rico		Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
						1950	1940		
MARITAL STATUS									
Persons 14 yrs. old and over.	1,296,000	1,154,475	12.3	569,000	728,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	445,000	1,453,807	-1.9	197,000	248,000	34.3	39.3	34.6	34.1
Married.....	563,000	441,062	27.6	237,000	326,000	43.4	38.2	41.7	44.8
Consensually married.....	174,000	162,261	7.2	77,000	97,000	13.4	14.1	13.5	13.3
Widowed or divorced.....	114,000	97,345	17.1	58,000	56,000	8.8	8.4	10.2	7.7
Male, 14 years old and over....	645,000	576,409	11.9	265,000	380,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	253,000	1,257,242	-1.6	102,000	151,000	39.2	44.6	38.5	39.7
Married.....	288,000	217,285	32.5	119,000	169,000	44.7	37.7	44.9	44.5
Consensually married.....	83,000	77,978	6.4	35,000	48,000	12.9	13.5	13.2	12.6
Widowed or divorced.....	21,000	23,904	-	8,000	13,000	3.3	4.1	3.0	3.4
Female, 14 years old and over..	651,000	578,066	12.6	303,000	348,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single.....	193,000	1,196,565	-1.8	95,000	98,000	29.6	34.0	31.4	28.2
Married.....	275,000	223,777	22.9	117,000	158,000	42.2	38.7	38.6	45.4
Consensually married.....	91,000	84,283	8.0	41,000	49,000	14.0	14.6	13.5	14.1
Widowed or divorced.....	93,000	73,441	26.6	50,000	43,000	14.3	12.7	16.5	12.4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT ¹									
Persons 5 to 24 years old....	994,000	891,224	11.5	381,000	613,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	408,000	297,468	37.2	180,000	228,000	41.0	33.4	47.2	37.2
Not enrolled in school.....	586,000	593,756	-1.3	201,000	385,000	59.0	66.6	52.8	62.8
Persons 5 to 13 years old.....	552,000	434,340	27.1	194,000	358,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	301,000	231,318	30.1	119,000	182,000	54.5	53.3	61.3	50.8
Not enrolled in school.....	251,000	203,022	23.6	75,000	176,000	45.5	46.7	38.7	49.2
Persons 14 to 17 years old....	163,000	162,858	0.1	63,000	100,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	76,000	53,799	41.3	40,000	36,000	46.6	33.0	63.5	36.0
Not enrolled in school.....	87,000	109,059	-20.2	23,000	64,000	53.4	67.0	36.5	64.0
Persons 18 to 24 years old....	279,000	294,026	-5.1	124,000	155,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	31,000	12,351	151.0	21,000	10,000	11.1	4.2	16.9	6.5
Not enrolled in school.....	247,000	281,675	-12.3	103,000	145,000	88.5	95.8	83.1	93.5
LITERACY									
Persons 10 years old and over..	1,525,000	1,337,163	14.0	648,000	877,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to read and write.....	1,155,000	916,027	26.1	536,000	619,000	75.7	68.5	82.7	70.6
Not able to read and write.....	370,000	421,136	-12.1	112,000	258,000	24.3	31.5	17.3	29.4
ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Persons 10 years old and over..	1,525,000	1,337,163	14.0	648,000	877,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Able to speak English.....	388,000	371,132	4.5	242,000	146,000	25.4	27.8	37.3	16.6
Not able to speak English.....	1,137,000	966,031	17.7	405,000	731,000	74.6	72.2	62.5	83.4

¹ Includes persons whose marital status was not reported.

Table 2.--MARRIED COUPLES AND HOUSEHOLDS, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950 AND 1940

Subject	Puerto Rico			Urban, 1950	Rural, 1950
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950		
MARRIED COUPLES					
Married and consensually married couples.....	347,000	280,397	23.8	142,000	205,000
With own household.....	319,000	256,922	24.2	130,000	190,000
Without own household.....	27,000	23,475	15.0	12,000	15,000
Married couples.....	267,000	-	-	108,000	159,000
With own household.....	245,000	-	-	98,000	147,000
Without own household.....	22,000	-	-	10,000	12,000
Consensually married couples.....	79,000	-	-	33,000	46,000
With own household.....	74,000	-	-	31,000	43,000
Without own household.....	5,000	-	-	2,000	3,000
Percent Distribution					
Married and consensually married couples.....	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	91.9	91.6	-	91.5	92.7
Without own household.....	7.8	8.4	-	8.5	7.3
Married couples.....	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	91.8	-	-	90.7	92.5
Without own household.....	8.2	-	-	9.3	7.5
Consensually married couples.....	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
With own household.....	93.7	-	-	93.9	93.5
Without own household.....	6.3	-	-	6.1	6.5
HOUSEHOLDS					
Households.....	440,000	354,497	24.1	189,000	252,000
Population in households.....	2,191,000	1,842,256	18.9	879,000	1,312,000
Population per household.....	5.0	5.2	-	4.7	5.2

Table 3.--PERCENT OF WOMEN 45 YEARS OLD AND OVER, EVER MARRIED, BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORNE, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL: 1950

Area	Total women ever married	Percent by number of children ever borne							Children ever borne	
		None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7 to 9	10 or more	Not reported	Number of children	Per woman reporting
Puerto Rico.....	157,000	7.1	16.1	13.3	17.7	20.3	23.3	2.3	947,000	6.0
Urban.....	72,000	9.7	24.1	13.1	17.9	17.6	16.2	1.4	365,000	5.1
Rural.....	84,000	4.9	9.2	13.5	17.4	22.6	29.4	3.1	581,000	6.9

Table 4.--TOTAL MONEY INCOME IN 1949 OF PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, FOR PUERTO RICO, URBAN AND RURAL

Total money income in 1949	Total	Urban	Rural	Percent distribution		
				Total	Urban	Rural
Total.....	1,296,000	569,000	728,000	-	-	-
Number of persons with income.....	651,000	291,000	361,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under \$100.....	84,000	26,000	57,000	12.9	8.9	15.8
\$100 to \$299.....	198,000	53,000	145,000	30.4	18.2	40.2
\$300 to \$499.....	112,000	42,000	70,000	17.2	14.4	19.4
\$500 to \$699.....	66,000	36,000	30,000	10.1	12.4	8.3
\$700 to \$999.....	62,000	36,000	26,000	9.5	12.4	7.2
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	64,000	44,000	20,000	9.8	15.1	5.5
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	24,000	18,000	6,000	3.7	6.2	1.7
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	23,000	19,000	4,000	3.5	6.5	1.1
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	10,000	9,000	1,000	1.5	3.1	0.3
\$4,000 and over.....	10,000	7,000	3,000	1.5	2.4	0.8
Number of persons with no income.....	630,000	270,000	359,000	-	-	-
Income not reported.....	15,000	7,000	8,000	-	-	-
Median income for persons with income.....	\$378	\$636	\$270	-	-	-